THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,232. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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PERSONAL.

A SISTER WISHES TO GET INFORMATION OF HER brother, James Durnein, a native of Naul, county Dublin, Ireland. When last heard from was in Kenton county, State of Kentucky. Any information will be thankfully received by his sister, ANNE DURNEIN, at 23 Seventy-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Please copy in Kentucky papers.

C. W. P.—IF YOU ARE NOT BACK IN ONE WEEK will publish your name and your family's; have all information. NICHOLS.

C. G.—PLEASE CALL AT 103 EAST THIRTY-FIRST street, where you will meet an old friend. K. D.

CHEER UP, PET—HOPE DOING WELL. SEND Friday usual. B. L. V.

E. J. B.—RECEIVED NOTE AND CONTENTS.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE MALE INFANT. 149 Charles street, between Washington and West.

H. B. BRADSHAW WILL HEAR SOMETHING TO his advantage by addressing G., box 226 Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES RAFFERTY, OF Frankford; black hair, 5 feet 8 inches high, slightly lame. Should this meet his eye send his address or come home immediately, as he will be gladly received by his distressed parents.

IF CARRIE WILLIAMS, OF BROOKLYN, WILL CALL at No. 115 West Twenty-fifth street she will hear of something to her advantage.

I CONSENT—SHE MAY WRITE. SHALL NOT INTERFERE.

MR. SEYMORE A. BAKER WILL PLEASE SEND HIS address to Dr. DORKIN, DeWitt Dispensary.

ON FULTON FERRY BOAT, TUESDAY.—LADY IN black (leaning). Admirer opposite, smoking. Please address GEORGE, Brooklyn Post Office.

THE LADY IN VELVET BASQUE AND HAT AND feathers, dined at saloon on Broadway and Thirteenth street, and thence to shoe store, Broadway, below Fourteenth street, send address to Old Acquaintance, box 184 Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER'S CONCEALED RIDDLE IS READ. Such ingenuity shall be rewarded.

WILL MR. ROGERS COMMUNICATE WITH HIS LITtle friend CLARA, Philadelphia? Important.

WILL LUKE WALSH, WHO WAS ON MY FARM IN October, 1868, call and see JAS. R. SMITH, JR., No. 15 State street?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:20 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 75—Tuesday Morning, February 15, 1870.
6, 15, 71, 50, 53, 25, 76, 5, 38, 3, 74, 12, 4.
Distribution No. 76—Tuesday Evening, February 15, 1870.
15, 35, 28, 27, 14, 66, 5, 55, 73, 32, 77, 41, 41, 20.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 199—FEBRUARY 15, 1870.
55, 48, 59, 70, 29, 31, 42, 10, 47, 72, 71, 58, 24.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 200—FEBRUARY 15, 1870.
36, 11, 54, 6, 15, 5, 46, 13, 17, 9, 25, 14, 73, 3.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 175—FEBRUARY 15, 1870.
25, 52, 55, 77, 63, 16, 65, 41, 70, 14, 30, 2, 44.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 176—FEBRUARY 15, 1870.
12, 65, 49, 52, 21, 61, 77, 54, 72, 21, 26, 14, 3, 53.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway.
158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY, DRAWN AT 204 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss.:—
Class 227—27, 14, 67, 74, 40, 60, 6, 54, 49, 47, 21, 20, 16.
Class 228—24, 64, 46, 18, 17, 28, 32, 1, 9, 44, 50, 52, 14, 20.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

CHIROPODIUM.—212 MOTT STREET, BASEMENT.—Cast taken in plaster of feet in short time to match any elegant boots and shoes for travellers. F. W. SPETHS.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN their new saloon at 14 Hudson street on Friday next. FICKEN & SEEBECK.

EVENING TELEGRAM
BALL REPORTS.
FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS
OF ALL THE
PRINCIPAL BALLS OF THE SEASON
APPEAR DAILY IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
The TELEGRAM is the only daily journal which gives full reports of the
Balls of the PRECEDING evening.
AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BALLS TO COME OFF
the TELEGRAM is unrivalled, as, irrespective of its large and daily increasing circulation in the city and suburbs, it is, par excellence, the recognized organ of Society and Fashion News.
Office of the
EVENING TELEGRAM,
97 Nassau street, New York.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,264.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSON HAVING ANY CLAIMS against Richard H. Leetch, of Mizatlitlan, Mexico, are hereby notified to present the same immediately to MOSS & WARD, 41 South street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—COPIES OF TESTIMONY TAKEN IN three suits of equity brought by the American Wood Paper Company, first, against Hell &Co., in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in 1867; second, against the Fiber Disintegrating Company, in the Eastern District of New York, in 1867, and third, against Charles Stone, Jr., and others in the Northern District of New York, in 1868. Address, stating price, COMPILER, 423 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A PORTABLE ENGINE, FROM 20 TO 25 horse power. Address box 1,076 Post office.

STRAW GOODS.

PANAMA, MARACAIBO, CURACOA, MALAGA AND Palm Leaf Hats in the rough; of all qualities, some extra ely fine. for sale by R. BALCAZAR, 63 Pine street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

TO SPORTSMEN.—PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO examine the patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Lloyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1862, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Jantzear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER, at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
HALF SISTER TO AMERICAN GIRL,
high bred, stylish and fast young trotting Mare, 15½ hands, 5 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; fine, free and pleasant driver; is half sister to the famous trotting mare American Girl, and promises equal speed; can trot in 2:35 now; a fine saddle Mare. Also light Road Wagon and Set of fine Harness, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them.
Large number of Portland Sleighs, to close out stock.
One elegant three-quarter seat piano box Road Wagon, new, built by Benson Bros.
Six other superior top and no top Road Wagons, new and second hand, best city builders.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Whips, Halters, Buffalo, White Fox, Wolf and Bear Skin Robes.
Handsome and stylish brown trotting Mare, sired by Rysdic's Hambletonian, dam a Black Hawk Mare, 15½ hands, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; trotted the past season in 2:39 and can beat 2:30 now; is a very free and pleasant driver.
Bay Mare, 15 hands, 6 years old, has been used in all harness; a fine work mare.
Chestnut Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; a fine roadster.
The celebrated Hambletonian trotting mare Trinkle, about 15 hands, 8 years old, has a record of 2:36 and 2:37½, is fine, free driver, no vice, and can beat 2:40 on any good track, and is warranted sound and kind.
Fine buckskin Horse, about 15½ hands, 7 years old, an extra fine family or road horse and can trot in three minutes; is warranted sound and kind.
One elegant open and one top pony Phaeton, new,
Several other trotting, road and work Horses, top and no top Wagons, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Receivers' Sale, by order of the Supreme Court.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
One black Stallion, sold to close a litigation.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Receivers.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Receivers' sale, by order of the Supreme Court.
Elegant black Stallion, sired by Black Eagle, he by Woodpecker, 15½ hands, 4 years last May, has long, flowing mane and tail, and is supposed to be sound, kind and true,
AT AUCTION THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street,
to close a litigation.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Receivers.

A PONY BUILT HORSE FOR SALE—YOUNG, SOUND and kind; fast traveller. Also three Coal Carts. Second avenue, corner of Fifty-sixth street.

A COUPE HORSE, 16½ HANDS HIGH, COAL BLACK; top Wagon and Harness. No. 8 Washington square, east, in the rear, stable No. 2.

AT 22 BARCLAY STREET—GOOD ASSORTMENT OF Carriages and Harness on hand and built to order at reasonable prices and warranted. HICKS, established 1838.

A SECOND-HAND COACH, SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, Coupe Rockaway, depot and road Wagons: assortment new Carriages and Harness; now is the time to buy cheap at TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A.—COUPE, COUPE ROCKAWAY, BASKET AND 6-seat Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, second hand. Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, 25 per cent less Broadway prices. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

ALDERNEY COW FOR SALE.—A VERY CHOICE AND handsome Cow, two years old, calved in December last, milking nine quarts; color brown, with little white; price $100. Address box 5,265 Post office.

A PRIVATE STABLE—RENT $28, WITH GAS, FOUR stalls, fine carriage room and loft. 232 West Thirty-third street, for two days.

A FINE SECOND HAND COUPE ROCKAWAY, ONE fine Clarence, trimmed with satin; top and open road Wagons (by Brewster and other city makers), park and pony Phaetons, Rockaway, side spring Jagger and Express Wagons, 1,000 sets Harness, single and double, all kinds and prices; Blankets, Robes, &c., at W. H. GRAY'S Empire City Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24, 26 Wooster street.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET—WAREROOMS, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET.
Elegant Carriages in all the fashionable varieties, exclusively the production of their well known Broome street factory, including the
BREWSTER WAGON,
of which they are sole manufacturers. Special attention is called to the fact that their Carriages are not offered for sale on Broadway, and that they have no connection whatever with any joint stock company dealing in carriages under a name similar to their own.

CHEAPEST AND FINEST LOT OF CARRIAGES IN this city—At DAY & SONS' factory, 148 Eldridge street, three blocks from Grand and Bowery; road and top Buggies, Coupes and Rockaways of all kinds.

FOR SALE—THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF 6 YEARS, together with the Fixtures, of a first class Livery Stable in Brooklyn; the lease includes dwelling houses, &c.; rent low; the premises are situated within five minutes' walk of the Fulton ferry. Inquire on the premises, 26 Henry street, Brooklyn, or at the office of JOHN P. NAGLE, 111 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES, BAY and gray, 15½ hands high, very stylish, sound and kind; Coupe, two sets of Harness, Robes, &c., property of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, at private stable No. 2 Washington ally, near University place.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF LARGE, STYLish Carriage Horses; sound and kind; price $600. Inquire at Citizen office, 32 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—A TWO SEAT LEATHER TOP WAGON, in good order; price $140. 277 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES, DOCTORS' WAGons. Buggies of every description; also Express, Grocery and light Business Wagons, and one 2 horse Truck. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—CARTING BUSINESS, consisting of three Horses, Trucks and Harness, and all belonging to the business; all in good order; for sale low. WM. SEAMAN, corner of Reade street and Broadway.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—THE LARGEST variety of Harness of all grades of any house in New York. No exceptions. Single Harness at $12 to $150 per set. Double Harness at $30 to $500 per set. Principal salesroom 145 Chambers street.
W. C. & C. M. MOSEMAN, Manufacturers.

LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS, NEARLY new; price for both, $140; cost $190; used three times; also a piano box, shifting top Buggy for $150. 139 East Sixteenth street.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE CHEAP—FIFTY-THIRD street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, 30x125 feet. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

THE ONLY METHOD EVER DISCOVERED TO MAKE any kind of a horse or colt trot fast is explained in Van Hoesen's Dexter Trotting Circular, for $1, with 2,000 references. Address PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN, 67 South street, N. Y. Box 6,033 Post office.

WANTED—A THREE MINUTE HORSE; MUST BE 15½ hands high, handsome and stylish. State price, color, height and age. Address R. G., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A LIGHT SIX SEAT WESTchester Carriage, panel back and quarter; must be nearly new; price and maker. Address WESTCHESTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SHETLAND PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, sound, kind and gentle. Apply at 60 Broadway, second floor, front office.

WANTED—A PONY FOR HORSEBACK RIDING. Must be sound and kind. Price about $200. Address PONY, Herald office.

WANTED—A LIGHT TOP PHAETON OR ROCKaway, with pole or shafts; also double set of light Harness, Whip, Blankets and robe. Address C. S. T., News office, St. James Hotel.

$250—TEAM HORSES; PONY MADE SORREL, fine roadsters, $150; do., $100; all 7 years, sound, kind, good workers. Must sell. Call at 341 West Thirty-first street until sold.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, February 19, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:45; D and E, 11:15; C and O, 11:30; F and G, 10:15.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of D. & W. H. Millemann has been, by mutual agreement, dissolved on January 1, 1870; all outstanding bills and debts to be settled by D. Millemann, at 152 West street.
D. MILLEMANN,
WM. H. MILLEMANN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNder the name of Beardsley & Holton expired by limitation this date. The outstanding debts to be settled by Homer S. Beardsley, 76 Fulton street, New York.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A FIRST CLASS MAN CAN SECURE A VALUABLE contract in a paying business by addressing FORTUNE, box 181 Herald office, for a week.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED STEAM LAUNDRY, NOW doing a good business, which can be largely increased, or will take a partner. Apply at 166 Broadway, room No. 3.

A PARTNER WILL BE TAKEN IN A FIRST CLASS hotel, splendid location and doing a fine business. A gentleman with capital will find this an excellent opportunity. Address for three days, real name (none others noticed), H. S. A., box 192 Herald office.

APPLY TO SOUTHMAYD & CO., 124 BROADWAY, IF you want a first class Restaurant on Broadway, doing $225 a day and making $10,000 a year net.

AN INTEREST WANTED—IN A GOOD, PERMANENT business, here or elsewhere, by an experienced man, who will invest a few thousand dollars; can take charge of the books if necessary; reference given and required. Address in confidence, as I mean business, ERIA, Herald office.

A PARTNER REQUIRED—WITH $500 TO $1,000, IN A splendid business; easy work; high social position and remunerative. Address CORNELIUS, Herald office.

A SHARE IN AN ESTABLISHED NEW YORK NEWSpaper, more capital being required to extend the business; a partner would be admitted; capital required not less than $3,000. Address NEWSPAPER, Herald office.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WISHES to find a partner, with money, to start some light business; none but highly respectable parties need answer; a gentleman preferred. Address T. HARINGTON, Herald office.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WANTED—WITH $500 CASH capital, in a good paying light manufacturing business. 376 Canal street, room No. 9.

A SAFE AND PROFITABLE CHANCE FOR BUSIness is offered parties with $600 to $800. Investigate and satisfy yourself.
MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

A PARTNER TO TAKE CHARGE OF STORE AND finances; business mercantile and manufacturing; no patent; small amount down; good reference required. Address BONAFIDE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON A PROMINENT CORner, leading avenue; first class neighborhood. Apply, from 11 to 1, to G. C. FURMAN, 229 Broadway, room 41.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE CONFECtionery, Ice Cream, Bakery and party furnishing establishments in the city of New York or its vicinity; everything in perfect running order; very lucrative and will be sold at a bargain. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF a Boot and Shoe Store; location first class; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at 49 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS; PROFITS $3,000 to $4,000 per annum; price $7,000; satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address W. G. H., Herald office.

GENTLEMEN WITH FROM $2,000 TO $5,000 CASH capital can secure a paying business in which they will have exclusive control, without competition. Full particulars may be learned by addressing G., box 176 Herald office.

LEASE OF STORE 305 GRAND STREET, WITH STOCK of Dry Goods for sale. Apply on premises.

ONE OF THE OLDEST MANUFACTURING ESTABlishments in New York, having a first class cash trade; average profits about $10,000 a year; price for good will and fixtures, with lease, $12,000; will exchange for city or country property, and pay a cash difference if any.
CLINTON, 73 Barclay street, up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED TABACCO business, with not less than $20,000 capital; prefer a man who has some knowledge of the business. Address L., Herald office.

PARTNER WITH SMALL CAPITAL WANTED—BY A young man of 15 years' experience in Wall street (as a clerk and partner in some of the largest houses) and ten years' membership of the regular Board of Brokers. Address, stating particulars, ITEM, box 144 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.—TRUSTWORTHY PERSON DEsiring increased income without investing capital will receive part profits for buying and collecting notes. No pecuniary responsibility required. Address, giving references, past and present business, &c., CAPITALIST, box 3,662 Post office.

TO THE WORKINGMEN.
Full and Graphic Reports of all
MEETINGS OF THE TRADES UNIONS
can be found in the
EVENING TELEGRAM.
Its increasing circulation makes its value apparent as the exponent of the
RIGHTS OF LABOR
to all who study the interest of their craft.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 Nassau street.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH CAPITAL IN THE N. R. blue and flagstone business. Address box 2,166 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, RESPECTABLE MAN to join advertiser in the House and General Agency Business up town. Address HOUSE AGENT, box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUfacture of an article needed in every family. Capital required $1,000. Apply at 261 Broadway, room No. 4.

$250 AND SERVICES OF A BUSINESS MAN TO INvest; answers must state business and location; references exchanged. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Herald office.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A RESPECTABLE cash business, well established; he can make from $50 to $75 a week. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 3 Chambers street.

$500 AND THE SERVICES OF A GOOD MAN wanted by a responsible firm to deliver goods, collect bills and take care of one horse. Situation permanent and good salary. Money only wanted as security deposit. Call at 48 Broad street, room 26.

$800 CASH AND $1,200 OUT OF PROFITS WILL buy a paying business. A loan preferred. Security and bonus given. Apply at 14 Park place, room No. 4.

$2,000 TO $8,000.—ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTner wanted, in an established business in New York. Apply in first instance by letter to CEASER, Herald office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO GO TO ST. Louis, in a cash business that will pay $10,000 in ninety days. For interview address, with full name, MISSOURI, Herald office.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST IN Dental Depot at Booth's Theatre, Twenty-third street; the old establishment of A. Jones, who died worth $505,000 made in this business since 1848.
ELEAZAR PARMLY BROWN.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A CASH MANufacturing business in this city that will pay $250,000 per annum. For interview address, with full name and address, box 5,257 Post office.

$15,000.—A PARTY, WITH THE ABOVE amount, wanted, either as a special or active partner, in an old established and profitable manufacturing business. Address P. S., box 170 Herald office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c., or the same bought, at No. 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND street, up stairs, Money loaned on personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT 854 BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-THIRD ST., Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches and Personal Securities of all kinds. Same bought and sold.
C. D. FAVOR & CO.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest prices for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, UNDER the New York Hotel.—The highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, Old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, Groceries and all kinds of Merchandise. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office. Open to 8 P. M. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

FINE ARTS.

COUNCIL OF TRENT; NO FREE ASSEMBLY WITH closed doors in the year 1551; Reign of King James the First. For sale at 119 Nassau street, room 14, up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POSITIVE INFORMATION ON THIRTY DISEASES, BY HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue, mailed for 50 cents.

FINANCIAL.

AIR LINE BONDS.
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS
will find the First Mortgage bonds of the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.
The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation and from the United States income tax.
The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent, and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.
The bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company, of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are coupon or registered, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.
HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
12 Wall street, New York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall street, New York,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travellers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
Messrs. de Rothschild,
of Paris, London, Frankfort on the Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.
Also make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

A SECOND MORTGAGE FOR SALE—PROPERTY worth twice the amount of mortgage; good bonus given; property in Jersey City. Address H., Herald office.

A LADY WISHES A LOAN OF $2,500, FOR BUSIness purposes, for which she will give the best references as to her abilities and good security for the money. Address Mrs. FRANKLIN, station D.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY MORTGAGES AND TO LOAN in the States of New York and New Jersey.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

CAPITAL, $50,000 TO $100,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL wanted, by a commission house established and doing a good business. Address A. B. S., box 1,348 Post office.

GOLD COIN SIX PER CENTS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., Water Works, for sale.
JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau street.

HOWARD COUNTY (MISSOURI) TAXABLE PROPerty—$5,666,803; total indebtedness only $115,000. We offer a limited amount of the above county 15 year 8 per cent Bonds at 80c. All other first class Western securities for sale cheap. G. COPELAND, 36 Pine street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT BONDS.—M. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 Wall street, offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin county, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois); Coupons, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and October, in the city of New York. These bonds are regarded as first class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, 59 Broadway.—New York, Feb. 10, 1870.—The Managers of this company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 15th March proximo to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 28, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SHAW & PEIXOITO, 30 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. City Railroad Stocks bought and sold.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons of the Eight per cent First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this company, due Feb. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold on and after that date upon presentation at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, of the city of New York, free of tax. The interest on the Registered Bonds of the above mentioned issue, due Feb. 15, 1870, and payable in New York, will also be paid by said Trust Company on and after that date, free of tax. GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. $2,500 ON first mortgage and $1,500 on second mortgage. Apply to D. H. STONE, 192 Broadway.

TO THE WORKINGMEN.
Full and Graphic Reports of all
MEETINGS OF THE TRADES UNIONS
can be found in the
EVENING TELEGRAM.
Its increasing circulation makes its value apparent as the exponent of the
RIGHTS OF LABOR
to all who study the interest of their craft.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 Nassau street.

WE WILL PROMPTLY BUY, AT FAIR RATES, FIRST and second mortgages upon improved city property; loans speedily procured.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$2,000—$5,000—$8,000 TO LOAN ON SECOND mortgage; $25,000 on first. 64 Cedar street, room No. 6.

$3,000, $5,000, $6,000, AND OTHER AMOUNTS ON hand to loan on first Mortgages, at fair rates in New York or Brooklyn. Address G., box 130 Herald office.

$3,500—$4,000, $5,000, $6,000 AND LARGER SUMS, now on deposit, to loan at seven per cent on New York and Brooklyn property.
P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

$4,000 AND $6,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property in this city and Brooklyn; no bonus required; money at once; would purchase second mortgages. MASON & WALTON, 111 Broadway.

$30,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE, ON first class up town tenement property, worth $85,000; will pay two per cent attorney's fee; bond A1; Address L. K. B., Herald office.

$50,000 TO LOAN, EXCLUSIVELY ON WESTchester county property: $10,000, $7,500 and $5,000 for city or Brooklyn property; first and second Mortgages bought. L. H. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street.

$100,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON North New York property worth $25,000. Address R., box 72 Herald office.

$125,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first class real estate in this city. Mortgages bought. JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third door.

$175,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on real estate in this city or Brooklyn, in sums of $5,000 and upwards.
JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$300,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved City Real Estate. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, office Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

$350,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, sums to suit; also wanted, Brooklyn Houses, at fair cash prices; also Second Mortgages.
WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,
77 Cedar street, near Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved Property, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and State of New Jersey. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREPARED to lend money on approved Real Estate in New York city and vicinity. Principals only.
JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

BARGE WANTED—EITHER TO CHARTER OR PURchase, from 100 to 120 feet long, double deck and in good order. Inquire of JAMES R. ROYCE, pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street.

FOR SALE—NEW SCHOONER A. G. LAWSON, CARries 180 tons, or 95,000 bricks, on six feet water; also Sloop, carries 90 tons on six feet; also Schooner, carries 100 tons on six feet. B. BENNETT, 304 West street.

FOR SALE—A TUG PROPELLER, AT A SACRIFICE; in perfect order; engine 22x24, length 85 feet, and 18 feet beam. Inquire of CHARLES A. SHULZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER HUGH BOLTON, STERN wheel, 108 feet long, 20 feet beam, 5½ feet hold, 200 tons, on 4 feet draught; built for shallow water navigation. Apply to BOWEN & MERCER, 65 South Gay street, Baltimore.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Friday, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 M., at the foot of Washington street, Jersey City, the side wheel steamboat ROCKAWAY; length, 155 feet; beam, 25; beam engine; coppered; draft of water, 4 feet; in good order. For particulars apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, 69 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

WANTED—A YACHT ABOUT 15 TONS, NEW MEASurement. Address, stating all particulars, G. A. M., box 3,694 Post office.

WANTED—A STEAM YACHT, IN GOOD ORDER, with capacity for 20 or 30 passengers and 4 or 5 tons freight. Address, stating lowest terms, D. H. SHOWERS, 25 West Twenty-seventh street.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.—THE LARGEST AND finest selection of French and American Valentines retailed at wholesale prices at JAMES WRIGLEY'S, 61 Chatham street, opposite Chambers street, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Captain Surmont......Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Captain Lemarie..........Saturday, March 5
LAFAYETTE, Captain Rousseau..........Saturday, March 19
PEREIRE, Captain Duchesne..........Saturday, April 2
Rates of Passage, payable in gold (including wine)—To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; Second cabin, $85. To Paris (including railway ticket), $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor:—
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16. | Aleppo, Thursday, March 3.
Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17. | Russia, Wednesday, March 9.
China, Wednesday, Feb. 23. | Malta, Thursday, March 10.
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24. | Samaria, Wednesday, March 16.
Calabria, Wednesday, March 2. | Palmyra, Thursday, March 17.
Rates of Passage
by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin..........$130, gold. Second Cabin..........$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin..........$80, gold. Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, 16th inst.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain E. Meier, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, payable in United States gold coin.
The SILESIA to follow on March 1.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MANHATTAN..........Wednesday, Feb. 16.
HELVETIA..........Saturday, Feb. 19.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steamers of this line leave pier No. 3 North river fortnightly direct to London.
ATALANTA..........Pinkham..........February 17, at 6 A. M.
Rates of passage—In Cabins, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, in currency; Steerage tickets from London or Havre, $40, in currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. For passage apply at No. 55 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South street. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, February 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool to Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Tuesday, Feb. 15, 6 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Feb. 19, 6 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer, sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$35
To London..........105 | To London..........40
To Paris..........115 | To Paris..........43
Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.
First Cabin. Payable in Gold. | Steerage. Payable in currency.
Liverpool..........$80 | Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..........20 | Halifax..........15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer..........45 | St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer..........30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
ANGLIA..........Feb. 15 | EUROPA..........March 5
IOWA..........Feb. 19 | INDIA..........March 12
COLUMBIA..........Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA..........March 19
—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepayed certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
For Copenhagen and Stettin, touching at Cowes and Bremen, taking also passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first class side wheel steamer OCEAN QUEEN, 3,000 tons register, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave pier 42 North river, Thursday, March 3.
Rates of passage:—First cabin, $90; second, $60; steerage, $30, gold. To be followed by the elegant steamer Rising Star. For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., 103 Pearl street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
SIBERIA sails..........Thursday, Feb. 17
TARIFA sails..........Thursday, Feb. 24
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN, DERRY, GLASGOW AND Liverpool, carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN..........Forsyth..........Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA..........Price..........Feb. 23, at Noon.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
DONAU..........Feb. 19
of 3,600 tons and 700 horse power, Captain G. Ernst,
MAIN..........Saturday, Feb. 26
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. K. von Oterendorp,
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken,
and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..........$120 gold
Second Cabin..........72 gold
Steerage..........25 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

EVENING TELEGRAM
BALL REPORTS.
FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS
OF ALL THE
PRINCIPAL BALLS OF THE SEASON
APPEAR DAILY IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
The TELEGRAM is the only daily journal which gives full reports of the
Balls of the PRECEDING evening.
AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BALLS TO COME OFF
the TELEGRAM is unrivalled, as, irrespective of its large and daily increasing circulation in the city and suburbs, it is par excellence, the recognized organ of Society and Fashion News.
Office of the
EVENING TELEGRAM,
97 Nassau street, New York.

LONDONDERRY TO NEW YORK DIRECT.
The splendid clipper ship MINNEHAHA, Captain McGrath, will sail in March. Orders for passage at lowest rates.
G. & J. KNOX & CO.,
67 Exchange place, room 15.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange Office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South st., New York

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, ST. DOMINGO.
The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports in the latter part of February.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamer ALABAMA, Captain Limeburner, on Saturday, Feb. 19, from pier 29 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through line to
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco,
First class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on a Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 21, ALASKA, Captain Gray; connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for Alaska received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, February 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,600 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Monday, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Tuesday, Feb. 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Monday, March 14
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL FOR HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river:—
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........Feb. 17
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau..........Feb. 24
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. Greene..........March 3
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE
OF GALVESTON STEAMERS,
sailing every saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamer WILMINGTON, Captain Cole, at pier No. 20 East river, will sail Saturday, February 19.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line—Low Freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander,
will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, February 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp...... Saturday, February 19
CORTES, Nelson.......... Saturday, February 26
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 85 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES..........On Saturday, Feb. 19
GENERAL GRANT..........On Wednesday, Feb. 23
MISSISSIPPI..........On Saturday, Feb. 26
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 49 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., direct, on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket Office, 12 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
TENNESSEE, Captain Oliver Chichester,
on Thursday, February 17, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The MANHATTAN will follow, and sail on Saturday, February 19.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
28 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at once on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TO THE WORKINGMEN.
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RIGHTS OF LABOR
to all who study the interest of their craft.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 Nassau street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SUNKEN DIRT SCOW, NO. 10. ANY PERSON giving information at the dumping ground foot of Twenty-third street, East river, where it may be found will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON THE 12TH INST., IN GOING FROM NEW Brunswick to New York via Bergen Point, a pair of Gold Spectacles, in a common pasteboard case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by informing L. CALDWELL, of New Brunswick.

LOST—A LADIES' BREASTPIN OF AMETHYST STONE and diamonds, on Sunday, 12th inst., between 6 and 7 P. M., on the way to Brooklyn, via Second avenue car to Peck slip, thence to Fulton ferry and across, or in Court street car. The finder will receive a handsome reward by returning said pin to J. GOLDMARK, 96 Maiden lane, up stairs.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, A Lady's Portmonnaie, dark morocco, with hand shaped steel clasp. Enclosed are moneys and cards bearing owner's name. Upon returning the same to No. 59 Hoffman House, the finder shall be liberally rewarded.

LOST—AT THE BAL D'OPERA, FEBRUARY 10, A Seal Ring, set with a blood stone; letters engraved inside. A liberal reward will be given for returning the same at the Academy of Music, stage door.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, PACKAGE CONtaining three deeds and abstract of title. The finder will be liberally rewarded by delivering same to C. H. WATERMAN, room No. 3, 254 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—FOR RETURNING TO 144 HICKS street, Brooklyn, the red Shawl left in box B Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, Feb. 12.

$20 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR the return of a small Diamond Stud lost at Assembly Rooms, 291 Bowery, on February 9, 1870.
P. CELI, 1,155 Broadway.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a $100 bill, lost February 14, about 3 P. M., in going from 116 Broad street to Corn Exchange Bank.
C. & E. F. RANDOLPH, 116 Broad street.

$50 GREENBACK, NEW ISSUE, LOST—NEAR Astor House. The finder liberally rewarded by leaving it for Mr. S., at H. W. Gear & Co.'s, 26 Barclay street.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO QUEStions asked for the return of Jewelry, &c., lost from 86 East Sixtieth street, or a proportionate amount for any part thereof. Address J. M. B., Post office, station A.

$5,000 REWARD.
The following cable despatch has been received by the undersigned, who will pay the above reward on the delivery to them of the notes referred to:—
Stolen, £10,000 Bank of England Notes, including eight of one thousand each, dated October, 1868. Five thousand dollars reward. Payment stopped.
Signed in London, Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys & Co.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
54 and 55 South street.

DRY GOODS.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS FOR BALLS AND REceptions; also a handsome assortment of Dress Bonnets, at very low prices. C. DE LACY,
882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

SPRING TRADE, 1870.
MACY. Spring Straw Goods, MACY.
MACY. Spring styles Parasols, MACY.
MACY. now open at popular prices. MACY.
MACY. R. H. MACY, MACY.
MACY. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. MACY.

EUROPE.

PARIS.—MRS. YOUNG'S AMERICAN HOTEL, 8 RUE Rouigo, formerly Rue de la Bienfaisance, 3d. Excellent table; all the comforts of a home; only three doors from the Boulevard Malesherbes; terms moderate. Proprietress, Mrs. YOUNG, formerly of New York.

DENTISTRY

DR. WAIT & SON, 117 TWENTY-THIRD STREET, near Fourth avenue, make Sets of Teeth on gold for $40; platina, $30; aluminum and rubber, from $15 to $20. Teeth filled in a superior manner at low prices.

DR. WHITE'S DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 76 SIXTH AVEnue, corner Waverley place.—Beautiful Sets of Teeth, $5, $10, $15 and $20. Teeth filled and repaired, exchanged or remodelled to suit. Clip this out for future reference.

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THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

More Whiskey Frauds—Bank Defalcations—The Oakley Case—The Erie-Ramsey Railroad Litigation—Wall Street Speculations—The Van Saun Case—The Fourteen Day Act—Just Sentence on Burglars.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

More Whiskey Frauds.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Martin R. Cook.—The defendant, a member of the whiskey firm of S. H. Fellows & Co., was yesterday arrested on information furnished to Collector Bailey, of the Thirty-second district, that he (defendant) had defrauded the revenue through his alleged connection with the old whiskey ring. The case was brought for examination before Commissioner Betts, who held the accused in $3,000 bail.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank Case.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. E. J. Oakley.—The defendant was the cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, and is charged with having embezzled over $30,000 worth of the funds of said bank. The defendant waived an examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Ramsey Contempt Case—A Reference Ordered to Report Damages.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Erie Railroad Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey.—Pursuant to adjournment the motion in this case to punish Joseph Ramsey for contempt and to have a reference ordered to estimate the amount of damages sustained by the company in consequence of the alleged contempt came up yesterday. The defence set up was that the injunction was improvidently granted and should not be continued, first, because the injunction itself rested on information and belief, and the facts alleged were denied; that the plaintiff had not cause of action to uphold the injunction; that the suit was in a court of equity in this district to restrain further proceedings in another district, and upon a state of facts on which no such action could be sustained; and lastly, the injunction should not be continued in a case when the general term of this district had decided that such an injunction was absolutely void, and anybody might lawfully disregard it.

Judge Barnard, after some discussion on the part of counsel, made to the effect that Joseph H. Ramsey was declared guilty of contempt in having disobeyed the injunction order made on the 25th of November, 1869, by proceeding further in the action wherein Joseph H. Ramsey was plaintiff and the Erie Railway Company and others were defendants, and that such misconduct tended to defeat and impair the rights and remedies of the plaintiff, and did actually impede and prejudice the rights and remedies of the Erie Railway Company in the cause pending in this court between the said company as plaintiff and Ramsey as defendant. It was further ordered that a referee be appointed to ascertain and report what damages the Erie Railway Company had sustained by such misconduct.

The case was then adjourned to March 1.

Action for Forty-five Thousand Dollars Against the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

E. S. Jaffray et al. vs. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.—This was an action instituted in 1866 to recover from the defendants the sum of $45,938 for damages to cargo shipped at Liverpool in the fall of 1865 in the steamer City of Baltimore, in consequence of an accident to that vessel while at anchor in the Mersey. The defence was that the accident was caused by a peril excepted in the bill of lading. Mr. Buckley now moved on behalf of the company to examine certain witnesses residing at Liverpool by commission, and as their names could not be given it was asked that the said commission be regarded as an open one, that is, to allow witnesses to be examined without their names being set forth.

Judge Barnard granted the motion and the stay of proceedings until the first Monday in May.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Seward Will—The Arguments Postponed.

Before Judge Cardozo.

William H. Seward and George M. Grier, Executors of Samuel S. Seward, Deceased, vs. Edwin P. Seward et al.—The testimony in this case, which is a suit in equity, has concluded. The suit was brought for a general settlement and final disposition of the will of Samuel S. Seward. At the conclusion of the evidence the summing up was adjourned till February 24.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Van Saun-Barr Case.

Before Judge Spencer.

Van Saun & Wheeler vs. Barr.—This case, which caused so much excitement in Wall street and the other rialtos where merchants and others most do congregate, was set down for further argument yesterday. Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, appeared for the defendant and moved on the case for hearing. Judge Spencer concluded that he could not give sufficient time to the case, and by consent of counsel it was adjourned over till the 24th inst. The parties interested then left the court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Motion to Be Discharged Under the "Fourteen Day Act."

Before Judge Van Brunt.

In the Matter of William Banner and Samuel Banner, Bankrupts.—This was an application to be discharged under the Fourteen Day act. The petitioner set forth the debtors had been discharged under the Bankrupt law of the United States; that the Register in Bankruptcy had made an assignment of all their property, and that they were imprisoned at the suit of one John Marks, a creditor.

Counsel for the creditors contended the Fourteen Day act did not apply, and that the petition was faulty and defective in not having annexed thereto schedules of the debtors' property.

Counsel for the petitioner replied that as the property had all been assigned they had no property to schedule.

The Court sustained the objections of counsel for the creditors and dismissed the petition. Runkle & Englehardt for petitioner. Mr. Compton for creditors.

Action for Damages—Dismissal of the Complaint.

Before Judge Loew.

John Hahn, Administrator, vs. Charles Curtis.—The son of the plaintiff was run over by one of the cars of the old line of telegraph stages on the corner of Grand street and the Bowery, in 1864, of which the defendant was part owner. The boy, along with several others, jumped on one of the Harlem Railroad freight cars, and on getting off was run over and killed. The father now brings suit for $5,000. The Court dismissed the complaint on the ground of entire negligence on the part of the boy and none on the other side.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Decisions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the court yesterday Gustav Gurner pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing from Adolph Hank, on the 22d of January, a gold watch and chain, valued at $150. There were five similar complaints against him, and the Recorder imposed the full penalty of the law, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

Margaret Conhey was placed on trial, charged with stealing fifty-eight dollars' worth of clothing from James O'Shea on the 12th of May. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the indictment, and the jury promptly rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Michael Hurley, who was indicted with three boys for burglariously entering the machine shop of Jeremiah Welsh, Jr., in East Tenth street, on the 27th of January, was tried. The only testimony against the accused was the statement of one of the thieves, and Hurley having proved his good character the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

William Creedon pleaded guilty to assaulting John Corney on the 1st inst., and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A COLORED BURGLAR SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

George Smith, a colored man, was tried and convicted of burglary in the first degree. The testimony for the prosecution showed that on the evening of the 23d of January the prisoner called at the house of Mrs. Butcher, No. 252 West Twelfth street, and asked for something to eat. His wants were kindly supplied, but Mrs. Butcher, not liking his appearance, called in an officer and told him her suspicions and requested the policeman to look after him. While they were conversing the prisoner opened the door with a night key and entered the hall, having a bag on his arm. As soon as he saw the officer he ran out of the house, but was captured after running three blocks. The Recorder, in passing sentence, stated that whenever a man, black or white, was convicted of burglary by clear evidence he would impose the highest penalty the law allowed. Smith was sent to the State Prison for twenty years. This sentence may appear to be severe and injudicious, seeing that no property was stolen, yet the crime was complete and such prompt and severe punishment cannot but have a beneficial effect in deterring burglars from entering dwelling houses in the night time.

TWO WHITE BURGLARS SENT TO SING SING FOR TEN YEARS.

Joseph McGowan, who was jointly indicted with David Degnan, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to the second grade of that offence. They were charged with having burglariously entered the dwelling house of Garret E. Winants, 464 West Twenty-third street, on the night of the 24th of January. A bronze ornament, worth thirty dollars, and an album, valued at fifteen dollars, were stolen. The Recorder said that by pleading guilty the prisoner saved himself ten years. He was sentenced to the State Prison for the period of ten years.

ARSON IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Allen G. Taylor, a young man about twenty years of age, pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree by advice of his counsel, Mr. Kintzing. He was charged with having wilfully set fire to the house of Harris Goldstein, 512 Grand street, on the morning of the 27th of January. It appears that the prisoner rented the lower part of the premises as a liquor saloon, while the upper portion of the building was occupied by several families. The Recorder, in passing sentence, observed that there were no extenuating circumstances in the case and that the prisoner endangered the lives of a number of human beings for pecuniary gain. The extreme sentence was meted out to him, which was incarceration in the State Prison for ten years.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dowling.

The calendar of the above court numbered twenty-nine cases, nearly all of which were for assault and battery, several of which were of a very serious character.

BITING A NOSE OFF.

William Pipes, a sailor on board the bark Etna, from Shanghae to New York, while the vessel was in dock got drunk and made so great a disturbance on board that the cook, David Clennie, begged of him to go to bed and not disturb all on board. Words ensued of an aggravating character, in which the nationalities of the two men (one being Scotch and the other Irish) were freely bandied about. At length words got to blows, and in the conflict Clennie's nose was bitten off. Clennie presented a frightful disfigured appearance. Mr. Hummel was assigned by the Court to defend Pipes, but could not prevent the extreme sentence of the law being passed upon him, and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

WHISPERING IN THE EAR OF JUSTICE.

James Clancy, a young man, about nineteen years of age, was charged by Thomas Curley, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, with assaulting him as he was going into the station house on Thursday evening last.

Curley, having given his evidence, rose from the chair and whispered to Judge Dowling and Mr. Fellows, the Assistant District Attorney, who was on the bench with the Judge, "He is the biggest thief in New York; he is always loafing about to steal."

Judge Dowling (very audibly spoken)—One of the beauties of the law is that any charge made against a prisoner shall be made in his hearing; sit down, sir, and let us know about this. Now, sir, has this young man been arrested for disorderly conduct?

Officer—No, Judge; he is a thief.

Judge—Ever been arrested?

Officer—No, he is too smart for that.

Judge—Then he was too smart for you; you couldn't catch him? What was it he stole, and when, and where?

Officer, after a considerable hesitation, said he could not recollect, and when pressed for an answer virtually admitted it was a false charge.

Judge—Now, let us see what this young man has to say about it. Are you a thief, sir?

Clancy, the complainant—No; I arrived in this country only a month ago, and am waiting for my father, who, I expect, will be here soon, and then we are going to settle here. I am quite a stranger here, and have friends who can prove it.

Judge—So I believe. This young man is evidently what he says he is, and I shall dismiss this complaint; for I certainly could not believe the officer.

The defendant then left amid the evident satisfaction of the court.

THE DISCORDANT PIANO.

Mr. Haines, of 45 Union square, writes to ask that a correction may be made in the report of the above case given in the HERALD of Sunday. It was stated that at the suggestion of the Judge, Mr. Haines did not wish to prosecute the charge against Mr. Cantagazeni. Mr. Haines says that what he told the Judge was that he did not wish to "persecute" Mr. Cantagazeni.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1805, 1807, 1831, 1877, 1767, 4247, 879, 1495, 1931, 1935, 1451, 1961, 1971, 1975, 1959, 1965, 2001, 1973, 1981, 1997. Part 2.—Nos. 1596, 1608, 244, 1488, 493, 34, 330, 1120, 1566, 932, 52, 1590, 484, 1602, 1594, 1576, 1624, 1606, 1612, 1616.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer.—No. 29. Law and fact—Nos. 102, 58, 252, 260, 236, 68, 125, 186, 205, 247, 248, 264, 62, 109, 130, 161, 181, 221, 227, 28, 29, 42, 51, 56, 59, 76, 79, 81, 87, 88, 92, 93, 95, 101, 102, 114, 116, 122, 126, 131, 133, 135, 138, 148, 157, 165, 170, 177, 182, 184, 188, 209, 211, 220, 242, 249, 251½, 269, 270, 271.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 223, 234, 236, 243, 246, 285, 286, 287, 308, 323, 335, 341, 349. Call 350.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Nos. 1151, 804, 133, 132, 677, 1313, 1341, 1317, 1349, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1369. Part 2.—Nos. 2048, 2100, 1760, 1762, 2118, 1914, 2010, 1806, 1873, 2104, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Nos. 477, 714, 171, 1701, 746, 337, 691, 705, 732, 484, 769, 770, 772, 773, 774. Part 2.—Nos. 342, 701, 703, 113, 776, 777, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 65, 352, 4754, 201, 333, 331, 286½, 289, 303, 306, 315, 322, 323, 327, 328. Part 2.—Nos. 4522, 140, 181½, 206, 207, 205, 17, 224, 284, 285, 292, 294, 297, 299, 305, 311, 314.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The people vs. Charles Dupell, rape; Same vs. James Lee, William Welsh and James McCarty, robbery; Same vs. Edward Welsh, Elias McKnight, Peter Scully, Thomas Lyons, James Henn, burglary; Same vs. John Robinson, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Francis Kelley, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Charles D. Bowen, John Gross, James Welsh, grand larceny; Same vs. James Martin, larceny from person, Same vs. Charles Parks, assault and battery; Same vs. Sarah Brown, petit larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

An Assistant Assessor in Trouble.

Before Commissioner Jones.

United States vs. G. W. Tompkins.—The defendant, who is an assistant assessor of the Second district, was arrested on the charge of having obtained seven dollars from Ferdinand Vanrenter, a liquor dealer, corner of Harrison and Flushing avenues, under the plea that the money was for payment of special tax. Tompkins was discharged on his own recognizance to appear this morning for examination.

The Post Office Frauds.

United States vs. George Judson.—The hearing of this case, in which the defendant, who was cashier in the Brooklyn Post Office, is charged with stealing moneys collected on unpaid letters, was resumed yesterday afternoon. Several letter carriers were examined with reference to the payment of moneys thus collected to the defendant, and the further hearing was adjourned.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Alleged Seduction Case.

Before Judge Troy.

The trial of Victor Vanderveer, indicted on the charge of having under promise of marriage seduced Maria Josyln, his housekeeper, was resumed yesterday morning and occupied the attention of the court the entire day. A number of letters, alleged to have been written by the complaining witness to defendant, in which she stated that she knew he was a married man, and which were in variance with her character as a virtuous woman, were read in evidence. The defence was that the woman was not of previous chaste character. The jury being unable to agree, were discharged. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

Serious Charge Against a Police Officer.

James Morgan, a boy, pleaded guilty to having stolen $200 from the Navy Yard. The prisoner stated that he met officer Gleason, of the Fiftieth precinct, with his uniform and badge under a civilian's suit, and requested his assistance to enable him to restore the money; that Gleason told him not to do that, took $160 from him, got him drunk and then arrested him. The officer denied the charge, and gave the District Attorney a list of names by whom he claims he will exculpate himself.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Nos. 144 to 163, inclusive.

SINGULAR CASE.—On the 2d day of last September a little child of Mr. James W. Kelley, who resides in Congress street, in this city, swallowed a steel beltpin nearly two inches long, with a glass head. Several physicians examined the child, some expressing the opinion that the pin remained in the stomach and others that it had passed through into the bowels. The child has suffered much pain since the accident, its appetite has been very capricious and it has at times been considerably emaciated. It has lately had an attack of whooping cough, and after one of the paroxysms of the disease, about two weeks since, vomited up the pin, which, of course, had lain in its stomach since the accident—a period of over five months. The pin was considerably rusted by the action of the gastric juice, although the point was as sharp as ever and the glass head remained intact.—*Lynn (Mass.) Transcript.*

NEW YORK CITY.

A Man Shoots Himself in the Mouth—Stealing "in Fun"—Foreign Postal Service—Bailey's Whiskey Raid—A Valise Dodge—Customs Cartage—Miscellaneous Arrests and Incidents.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	44	50	3 P. M.	49	45
6 A. M.	45	46	6 P. M.	48	42
9 A. M.	51	47	9 P. M.	46	39
12 M.	50	47	12 P. M.	44	36

Average temperature yesterday.................. 44
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 45⅞

Yesterday John F. Buffit, of No. 180 Seventh avenue, was knocked down by a coach in Broadway, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and injured.

Under the order of the Board of Police Superintendent Kennedy has been compiling evidence in the case of the Prince Arthur assassination hoax, with a view of ascertaining where it came from. Charges have been preferred against Sergeant Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and the trial set down for next Monday. Several reporters and others have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

The Arion Society, assisted by the New York Sing Academy and by Mme. Parepa-Rosa (Agatha) and Miss Pauline Canissa (Aennchen), will repeat the grand German romantic opera of Weber, "Der Freischutz," at the Academy of Music in this city, on the eve of Washington's Birthday. Their great mask ball, so popular for the last fifteen years, takes place to-morrow, at the same house, and, to judge from the programme, it promises to be the pitch of the season.

Christian Richter, proprietor of a lager beer saloon at 425 West Twenty-fifth street was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, by officer Glick, of the Sixteenth precinct, charged with violating the excise law, by selling liquor to a boy under eighteen years of age, named Dennis O'Connell. Thomas Casey, of 540 West Twenty-eighth street, testified to seeing Richter sell the boy four drinks of brandy, which made him so beastly drunk that he was unable to walk. He gave bonds in the sum of $300 to answer the charge.

During the month of January of the current year there were sent to Europe the following number of letters:—British, 250,502; Bremen and Hamburg (including German mail), 126,197. North German Union, 40,174; France, 22,529; Belgium, 3,539; Netherlands, 6,465; Switzerland, 11,119; Italy, 5,673; making a total of 465,198 letters. Those received from Europe are as follows:—British, 214,321; Bremen and Hamburg, 86,244; North German Union, 61,823; France, 24,635; Belgium, 2,509; Netherlands, 4,631; Switzerland, 8,515; Italy, 6,795; making a total of 409,463 letters. Grand total sent and received, 875,661.

The customs cartage system, as introduced by Collector Grinnell, under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Lindsay, went into full force yesterday. By yesterday noon all the importers, as was ascertained at the Custom House, had their cartmen licensed, and not a single complaint was made. The number of district cartmen to do the government work is not yet complete, but applications are being received hourly, and Mr. Lindsay hopes to have a full force at work by Monday. The new system, it is alleged by the officers, works to a charm, and the longer it endures the more will importers and merchants be satisfied with it.

The following is a correct list of the places of business of wholesale liquor dealers—sixteen in number—for which warrants were issued to Collector Bailey on January 10, and whose owners have been subjected to accusation of fraud upon the revenue since that date:—23 Monroe street, 44 Broadway, 58 and 60 Broad street, 17 Water street, 68 Broadway, 36 Front street, 377 Eleventh avenue, 12 Cedar street, 36 Broadway, 102 Wall and 22 Ridge streets, 728 and 732 Washington street, 77 Broad and 27 South William streets, 229 and 230 West street, 105 Water street, 182 and 184 Pearl street.

A young man named Aaron Goldstein was charged before Judge Dowling yesterday, on the complaint of Rosa Brown, No. 41 Baxter street, with stealing from her room two dresses of the value of sixty-five dollars. She stated that she lived in a tenement house, and that she met the prisoner on the stairs. On her return she found her rooms broken open and the dresses gone. She said she did not wish to press the charge if she could get her dresses. The Judge instructed the officer to go with the prisoner and get the dresses. He did so and then returned to the court with the prisoner, who was committed to answer for the robbery.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning the attention of officers Grennan and King, of the Eighteenth precinct, were called to a man who lay dead on the sidewalk in Nineteenth street, near avenue B. On going to the spot the officers found the man bleeding from a wound in the heart, and a pistol lying on the walk beside him. In the crowd that soon gathered was a person who recognized the body of deceased as that of Jacob Dordellmer, a German shoemaker, forty five years of age, who lived in Houston street, near avenue C. Deceased had placed the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth and discharged it, the ball passing upwards and lodging in the brain, causing almost instant death. Very little could be learned concerning deceased, and no one seemed to be aware of the motive which prompted him to take his life. The body was taken to the Morgue and Coroner Rollins notified to hold an inquest. During the investigation it is expected some further light will be thrown on the matter.

Yesterday morning detectives Casey and Quinn, of the Broadway squad, discovered two well known "sporting characters" of the Eighth ward, named Charles Wilson and Edward Hall, promenading down Broadway, having in their possession a large sized valise, and, surmising they had been on a thieving excursion, arrested them. Upon conveying them to the station house in Mulberry street the valise was discovered to be no more nor less than a cleverly arranged machine for "lifting" goods from the counters of stores. The valise, instead of opening in the centre, as is customary, was nailed and securely strapped up, while the end had been cut open and a spring lock placed in the inside, which opened by a string obtruding from an obscure place. In the inside of the valise were found two pieces of silk, valued at $140, which were subsequently found to have been stolen from the store of Colwell, Taylor & Co., at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets. A complaint was preferred against them by one of the members of the firm upon the prisoners being arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, to which they pleaded not guilty, but were held for examination.

THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

A meeting of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary, was held yesterday forenoon at eleven o'clock in the Trustees' Hall, corner of Grand and Essex streets. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there were not so many persons present as was expected, although the room was, nevertheless, pretty well filled. Dr. B. J. O'Sullivan, President of the Board, read a very able and interesting paper on "The Clinical Resources of our Hospitals and Dispensaries." The Doctor said he did not deem a few brief remarks on this subject out of place in an association such as theirs, which was essentially a practical one, as most, if not all, the members have had ample opportunities to study disease in its various phases and in a truly scientific manner, which clinical experience alone affords. It is obvious to all, said he, that our city presents in its well arranged and, for the most part, well governed hospitals and dispensaries, abundant material for study. Their number and size, the construction of the wards, the numerous patients, the varied classes of diseases and excellent order, all tend to prove that our city is excelled in this respect by few others in the world. How different a few years ago? Then a person desiring to post himself thoroughly in any particular branch of the profession which he may have chosen found it necessary to go to France, Germany or Great Britain for teachers as well as subjects from which to obtain the desired information. He deemed it pertinent to the subject to inquire how the resources of the institutions above referred to are developed at the present day, and what seems to be the principal object of those holding responsible positions therein. He, for one, was of the opinion that bedside instruction in our hospitals and the class teaching in our dispensaries were not all that could be desired. With a few honorable exceptions he was sorry to see that personal aggrandizement, professional pride (of a peculiar kind) and college clique competition seemed to be the sole object for which they labor, for the aim seems to be to make the most of the position and to extend the personal fame of the teacher or the practitioner. Dr. O'Sullivan spoke at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks suggested several very effectual remedies for the above mentioned evil, which were warmly applauded by his hearers.

Short addresses were also made by Drs. Rodgers, Griscom, Nichols, Loines and Garrish, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in March.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General A. J. McKay, of New York; Dr. C. W. Bassett, of Boston; G. F. Towle, of the United States Army; Colonel F. Crowley, of Port Jervis; Judge G. M. Wilson, of Chicago; Colonel Charles Poulson, of Philadelphia; Colonel R. S. Stevens, and Colonel G. A. Randall, of Kansas, and Judge A. H. Sandford, of Goshen, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Hagner, of the United States Army; James B. Andrews, of Baltimore; E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo; J. W. Le Barnes, of Washington; Dr. P. Earle, of Massachusetts; W. P. Walker, of Maine; W. J. McAlpine, of Albany, and H. McElroy of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

General J. R. Anderson, of Richmond; T. Roesselio, of Washington; Amasa J. Parker, and J. W. Ramsay, of Albany; Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Colonel W. M. McKim, of Boston, and Judge George Greene, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain A. C. Curtis, of her Britannic Majesty's steamer Monarch; George Peabody Russell, of Salem, Mass.; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany; E. O. Tufts, T. Whitridge, Colonel J. H. French, J. Selwyn and Colonel C. O. Wright, of Boston; A. P. Peabody, of Cambridge, Mass.; Colonel J. M. Vanbusker, of Pennsylvania; J. Rice of Philadelphia; J. B. Libby, of Portland; C. L. Bushnell, of New Haven; Dr. C. T. Collins, of Great Barrington, and W. Frothingham, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain E. R. Bliss, of the United States Navy; Dr. S. R. Childs, of Saratoga, and T. H. L. Fuller, of Nashville, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

T. McFarlane, of Quebec; H. S. McDougall, of Montreal, and Charles Chouteau, of St. Louis, are at the New York Hotel.

Beauveau Boice, of Philadelphia, and B. McIlvain, and W. McKie, of the United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Colonel Gorloff, Captain Belderling and Captain Biremaksky, of the Russian Army; Lucien Robinson, of Elmira; T. B. Rumrill, of Springfield; General J. T. Owens, of Philadelphia, and Commander H. F. Picking, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Edward and Thomas S. Southworth, of West Springfield; H. S. Humphries, of Philadelphia, and Thomas Morrow, of Albany, are at the Coleman House.

Major W. S. Purdey, of the United States Army, and A. E. Chadwick, of Florida, are at the Irving House.

Prominent Departures.

Viscount Pazos, Manuel Sacro, W. P. Denckla and J. F. Joy, for Washington; Governor Burnside, for Rhode Island; Mr. Bummer, for Chicago; Commander Kellogg, for Washington; Judge J. Redmond, for Boston; O. B. Skinner, for Cleveland; J. M. Morehead and R. S. Hubbard, for Connecticut.

LITERATURE.

Review and Criticism of New Books.

UP BROADWAY AND ITS SEQUEL. A Life Story. By Eleanor Kirk. New York. Carlton, publisher.

The author of this work is known among a certain "literary" class in this city as the writer of numerous magazine articles touching the question of woman's wrongs. "Up Broadway" is, so far as we are aware, the first lengthy work from her pen, and we could wish, for the sake of true womanhood, that it was anything else than what it is. We are told that it is a true story. It narrates the experiences of the author with one of that wretched class of women known as "night walkers," whom Mrs. Kirk discovers by means of her beggar child, and whom she rescues from degradation, visits her betrayer, and learns from him that he still cherishes an ardent affection for the fallen woman and his illegitimate child. The wind up is that Mr. Blank marries Mary (such is her name), and the pair are now enjoying earthly felicity.

Such, in brief, is "Up Broadway," or, rather, such is the "story." Had it rested with the marriage of Mary we should positively have given it no notice whatever. As a literary production it cannot be commended. The style is that of the very trashy sensational American and English novel. Mrs. Kirk writes with contemptuous disregard of the proprieties of the English language. In endeavoring to depict low life she utterly fails. If she did not assure us that hers was "a true story" we should unhesitatingly refuse to believe that clergymen moving in the highest society visit low dens on Mulberry street for immoral purposes. Many of them probably do go astray, but they generally possess sufficient intelligence to avoid such a locality as Mary's hovel was situated in. Wealthy men and men who hold good social positions do not usually pursue "night walkers," whose terrible avocation is almost solely plied, as any police report will show, and as various works that we have read abundantly testify, among the more ignorant and depraved class of men, of no social standing and of small means wherewith to gratify their brutish appetites. Furthermore, however great an incentive to precocity misery may be, we do not think that little girls are given to philosophizing, even under the most aggravating circumstances, as the daughter of Mary is made to philosophize in this book. And when Mrs. Kirk enters into "high life" she is equally unfortunate. Broad street brokers are not necessarily refined in their manners; we fear, indeed, that some of them are actually coarse, illiterate persons, and that very many are given to the use of slang phrases when "on the street." But Mrs Kirk describes a gentleman who, in a dialogue with her, speaks of Erie as "on a regular bender," and promises to be with her "in a jiffy." He also desires to know what poor unfortunate is in "a tight place," and confesses that Erie has treated him uncommonly well—"thanks to a bright eye to the windward." We deeply regret that this broker did not explain whether it was absolutely necessary for bright eyes to be directed windward if a mortal desired to be "uncommonly well" treated. As for "a regular bender," "a jiffy" and "a tight place," we have heard these phrases used among men, but we think they are seldom, if ever, addressed by a gentleman to a lady, save to jest between intimates.

We think that we have sufficiently shown "Up Broadway" to be utterly unworthy of serious consideration as a literary production. There is, however, a "Sequel," which explains the object with which the story was written, of so pernicious a character that the book is invested with an importance it could not otherwise have possessed. The moral we are asked to deduce from the trashy story is to be found in our stringent marriage laws. Mrs. Kirk believes in "affinities." Albert D. Richardson, she tells us, was "a man who, for love's sake, was most foully murdered." He was as much a martyr as Lincoln. She desires to do away, as far as possible, with the old established idea that marriage by priest or minister is a God-ordained rite." It is her opinion that "the day that prostitution in so-called married life is abandoned, that day will show fewer (!) brazen females on our streets and fewer adulterers." In contracting matrimonial alliances there is not sufficient consideration given to the questions of "fitness, adaptability, soul fitness and sympathy." Subsequent to marriage, if a man and woman find, "after mutual and conscientious effort, that they are unable to keep that (the marriage) vow; that instead of attracting they repel each other more and more the longer they live together, it is difficult for any reasonable person to understand why they should remain in bondage." As regards the forming of a second tie, "the guarantee against a second mistake must lie with the individuals themselves." Mrs. Kirk writes quite flippantly about "the benefits of experience" in contracting this new alliance, but she does not tell us what the woman is to do if it proves a mistake. Shall she form a third, a fourth, a fifth, and so on to the end of the chapter? We should judge this to be her idea, for she tells us directly after that "all the business of life is experimental. Nothing is absolutely guaranteed; everything must be tried for, and all protestantism is but a slipping off of the guaranteed noose."

We have selected the quotations given in the foregoing paragraph hap-hazard from the book. Can society conceive any doctrine, short of absolute license, more meretricious than this? Let us imagine this book placed in the hands of young girls and their ideas of the married state formed upon the theories here promulgated. Is it not disgraceful that a publisher of standing and respectability should be found willing to aid in the dissemination of a principle that aims at the destruction of the most sacred pillar of our social fabric? We can hardly decide whether it is more damnable to write or to publish such narratives as that before us. A few years ago "Up Broadway" and its "Sequel" could have appeared from no other press than that of the individual who published the *Day's Doings* of those times. Unfortunately we find the press of the present day advocating this doctrine of "freedom in marriage," gravely discussing the question of "affinities" and defending the act of a woman in deserting her husband for another man whose libertine arts had deadened her to duty, to shame, to virtue. And it is solely because the subject has attained so much prominence that we notice this book in the HERALD. We can no longer ignore or treat it contemptuously. As in Rome, Athens, Sparta and almost every other part of the pagan world in the past, it seems destined to convulse Christian civilization in the future. It is, therefore, our duty to aid the virtuous in repressing it and to recommend that every moral parent place works advocating the pernicious doctrine upon his or her *index expurgatorius*. Certainly while there is everything in "Up Broadway" to disgust we can find nothing in it that is either instructive or entertaining—even to the most prurient mind.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of a Murderer in New Brunswick.

History of the Case—Verification of the Old Adage that Murder Will Out—Story of a Woman's Trust and Man's Perfidy—Evidence Against the Prisoner—His Defence and Conviction—Particulars of the Execution—Confession and History of the Convict.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 15, 1870.

On the 14th of September last human remains were discovered near the Black river road, twelve miles from St. John. On the following day Coroner Earl visited the spot and found the skull of an adult, with a bullet hole in the left side; also the remains of a female and child's clothing lying near. An investigation commenced, which lasted from September 16 to October 2. Inquiries were made for five days. At length one Robert Warden, a coachman, was found, who stated that he remembered driving a Mr. Munroe and a Mrs. Clark from Lordly's Brunswick House to the Black river road in October, 1868. They professed to be going to Collins', and left him on the road, about half a mile beyond Bunker's, to which he returned. They, however, soon afterwards returned to Bunker's, not finding the persons they wanted at home, as Munroe stated, and he drove them back to town, taking Mrs. Clark on this occasion to Mr. Lake's boarding house. On the following Saturday the same coachman, at the request of Munroe, drove the same parties to the same place. On both occasions Mrs. Clark was accompanied by her little girl. On the second occasion the woman and child did not return. The last that Warden saw of them togther the woman was carrying the child in her arms on one side of the road, Munroe was walking on the other, and all seemed proceeding towards Collin's. After leaving them and coming back to Bunker's Munroe told Warden that the woman had gone to the people whom she wanted to see and found them at home. Munroe was about three-quarters of an hour absent. Warden was ready to take dinner when Munroe came back, but he hurried him away without dinner, taking a glass of brandy himself and paying the bill. Munroe was sweating when he came back and remarked that it was a hard walk.

The coachman was taken out to the place which he had described as that where he left the parties on both occasions, and without knowing where the remains were found he pointed out a place on the Black river road, nearly opposite the spot where the remains of the woman and child were found. John Warden subsequently identified John A. Munroe as the person he had driven to Black river road. He also testified to having, by Munroe's order, seen to the despatch of Mrs. Clark's trunk on Monday morning. Munroe, who was on the floats that morning, informed him that the lady had come in and he, Warden, got Hatfield to take down the trunks, Munroe paying him for so doing, checking it and sending it off.

ARREST OF MUNROE.

These and other facts having led to the arrest of John A. Munroe, the prisoner, in his intercourse with various officials, furnished some important additional links in the chain of evidence. He identified Mrs. Clark as Sarah Margaret Vail, of Carleton, and mentioned some facts connected with his early intimacy with her, the sale of her property, their trip to Boston together, their return to St. John, her taking up her quarters at Lordly's, the second trip to the Black river road as detailed by Worden, her going to see her friends, her return on Monday and his seeing her off, having barely time to shake hands with her after seeing to her tickets and trunks.

THE EVIDENCE.

The facts of Munroe having visited the woman called Mrs. Clark at the hotels, Mrs. Lordly protesting strongly against his doing so while Mrs. Clark was staying at her house, of Munroe's intimacy with Miss Vail, of her having borne a child to him known as Ella May Munroe, of his being with her occasionally after the birth of the child, of her having sold her property and getting for it the sum of $500, of Miss Vail stating that she had given the money to Munroe and being in the habit of receiving several small sums from him, were testified to by various witnesses in the preliminary investigations. The various parts of the clothing found with the remains of the woman and child were identified as those which had belonged to Sarah M. Vail and child. Her sister, Mrs. Crear, identified an embroidered skirt made for Miss Vail, under Mrs. Crear's inspection, and various other articles, both as regards materials, trimming and workmanship. Portions of the dress of the child were also identified by her and other witnesses; also beads given to the child by a little girl when she was at Mrs. Lakes, and above all a little truss made of lead sewed up in cotton, which it was proved had been used in connexion with a disease to which the child was subject. These several facts were considered very remarkable and very complete, but they were not all. Mrs. Crear believed herself able to identify the hair of her sister by part of the remains with hair, which had been very abundant, as several witnesses testified having been worn in a particular manner. She also identified a tooth of her sister, which projected in a peculiar manner.

Meanwhile the trunk of Sarah Margaret Vail, uncalled for and with a check No. 705, was found in the office of the International Steamship Company, Boston. It was sent back to St. John in charge of the officers of the company. Both the trunk and its contents were particularly identified in detail by several witnesses as that of Mrs. Clark, otherwise Miss Vail. The recovery of the trunk caused quite a sensation. Its contents included a photograph of John A. Munroe. It was also proved that the trunk had been opened by the United States Customs officers on the voyage, no one appearing to have charge of it when it was being forwarded in the New England from St. John.

A long array of witnesses was produced to prove that no persons answering to the description of Mrs. Clarke or Miss Vail and child had been seen at or near Black river on Saturday, the 31st of October (Hallowe'en), on the following Sunday or Monday morning. No such persons had been at Collins' or in any of the other houses around Black river. The last that had been seen of them, so far as any evidence could be found, was when Warden saw the woman carrying her child, she walking on the one side of the road and Munroe on the other, on the place beyond Bunker's, already so frequently alluded to. The evidence already detailed and additional testimony were produced at the trial. The prosecution dwelt on the completeness of the chain of evidence against the prisoner. They claimed that he had virtually made himself accountable for her safe keeping until the Monday that she was alleged to have been seen off by him on the New England. They dwelt on the relations existing between Munroe and Sarah Margaret Vail and her child, proved to have been murdered beyond any doubt, and they ask the jury, on a calm review of the facts, to find the prisoner guilty of the murder of Miss Vail.

MUNROE'S DEFENCE.

The defence was conducted by Mr. Thomson with extraordinary ability, particularly as regards his appeal to the jury. He produced evidence as to the good character of Munroe, his ability as an architect, and the great improbability of his committing such a crime. A faint attempt was also made to prove that the alleged deceased and her child did actually leave St. John by the New England on Monday, the 2d of November. He tried to excite doubts as to the righteousness of capital punishment; he made an onslaught on the criminal procedure of England and the deceptive character of circumstantial evidence; he pointed to the good character of Munroe, his flourishing business and the absence of any motives sufficient to lead him to perpetrate such a crime, and without once referring to the witnesses who professed to prove that Miss Vail and her child went away by the New England. He concluded with an appeal to mercy, during the delivery of which members of the jury and many persons of all ranks were unable to restrain themselves from weeping.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial lasted ten days. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on February 15. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Crown, chiefly because several of them were opposed to capital punishment; but the Crown would not interfere even on the petition of a large number of the people of the province.

BEHAVIOR OF THE CONVICT.

Though apparently penitent it was not until two days before execution that the clergy were convinced of his sincerity. He admonished his father and brother on taking a last farewell, and was perfectly composed during the night previous to the execution. He joined in prayer, took sacrament and retired at twelve o'clock midnight; rose at four A. M., prayed and dressed himself and was engaged in devotional exercise until the hour of execution.

THE EXECUTION.

At seven o'clock the witnesses to the execution began to arrive at the jail. After admitting representatives of the press the Sheriff closed the door and gave a brief synopsis of the conduct of the prisoner during the night for each paper represented. He also informed them that the confession of the condemned had been amended by himself since the evening before and copies of it had been made by himself (the Sheriff) for each of the newspapers. The door was again opened and all were made to pass at once into the jail yard. The rain poured down and the scene was, perhaps, the most uncomfortable that can be conceived. Men and boys gathered upon sheds in the rear of the yard from Leinster street. They were quiet, however, and had evidently come to witness the fearful scene through morbid curiosity, which the rain and cold could not restrain. Besides sheriffs of four counties, magistrates and citizens, about fifty in number, to witness the execution, were the Coroner's jury and portions of the police forces of this city and Portland, under the command of their respective chiefs, were present.

ENTRANCE OF THE CONDEMNED.

At fifteen minutes before eight o'clock the first peal of the gong from the bell tower on King square sounded, and a slight and solemn murmur could be heard among those present. Then the deputy sheriff appeared and hoisted the black flag. When he had gone into the jail again there was almost a perfect silence. The evident and painful expectation at last ceased, as, accompanied by clergymen, Sheriff and other officers, John A. Munroe appeared coming from the hall of the jail out upon the platform from which he was soon to be launched forth into the ineffable mysteries of the eternal world. He wore a white shirt, black pants and Congress boots. His head was covered by a white knitted cotton cap. On coming upon the platform he cast a look at the beam above him, producing the impression upon those present that it was to satisfy himself that it was sufficient for its dread purpose. His manner was that of a man who had nerved himself for his fate.

AT THE BRINK OF DEATH.

His step was steady, and while deputy Rankin was adjusting the rope he maintained his composure apparently without the moving of a muscle. Sheriff Harding hooked it to the eye in the beam and stepped within the jail to await the fatal signal. Munroe's arms were pinioned behind, from the elbows, and the Rev. Mr. Lathern, holding the prisoner by the hand, offered up a fervent prayer, invoking the mercy of Heaven through the all-sufficient atonement of the Saviour. Rev. Mr. Stewart then took the hand from Mr. Lathern, and in a voice scarcely as loud as that of Mr. Lathern in prayer, directed the thoughts of the prisoner to the world whose realities were about to be opened to him. Mr. Lathern was considerably affected while Mr. Stewart was speaking, and when those last words were ended eight o'clock had come.

SOLVING THE MYSTERIES OF INFINITY.

The Deputy Sheriff drew the cap over the prisoner's eyes and raised his head. The end of the beam went quickly upward and the body dangled for a moment back and forth and then hung still, with the exception of a few muscular contractions and slight crossing of the legs in one motion. The hands, which were open, gradually closed, and then all motion, save pulsation, ceased. Many covered their faces when the awful moment came and could not look for a time at the suspended body. Doctors tested the pulse and at the end of fifteen minutes Dr. Earle examined the body and found that the heart had ceased to beat. As the rope tightened the knot slipped to the back of the neck, which was dislocated, but not broken, causing death by strangulation, with little apparent pain.

About twenty-five minutes from the time the execution took place the body was cut down and placed in its coffin in the Deputy Sheriff's office. An inquest was held half an hour after the execution by Coroner Earle, in accordance with the Dominion act, this being the first execution since it came into operation.

CONFESSION OF MUNROE.

Yesterday Munroe made the following confession to Sheriff Harding, in the presence of Rev. Messrs. Stewart and Lathern:—

The first time I went out with Miss Vail it was only for a ride. We had no quarrel, and our going out was at her wish. When we got out of the coach, at or near the place described in the trial, she had a satchel, and we walked along the road, I can't say how far, when we sat down and had a little to eat. We both fired at a mark, she using a pistol I had given her, one of a pair—a breech loader, the same as my own. The mate of it I gave to a friend. I had learned her to use it. There was no intention on my part to harm her at that time. We came back and I left her at Lake's Hotel. She was to have gone to Boston on the Thursday after the first going out, but it was too stormy and I went with my wife to Fredericton on that day, and came down again on Friday night. It was during that trip to Fredericton I first thought that the spot I had visited with Miss Vail on the Monday previous was a suitable spot to commit a bad act. I went out again with Miss Vail on the Saturday following. We went the same road as before and at about the same place. The morning was frosty, the moss was crisp and hard. There was no wet on the barren, although the road was a little muddy. We went off the road a little way together and sat down. I went into the bushes; the child cried and I came out again. I was angry and I strangled the child. I do not know that it was actually dead. As she, Miss Vail, was rising up I shot her in the head, I do not think on the same side as shown in the court. I threw a brush over her face and some over her hands. I found her pistol in her pocket or just fallen out of it, a common handkerchief and a wallet with only a few dollars in it. I threw the wallet and handkerchief away and left at once, and have never been back since. I had previously had some of her money, but cannot say how much, perhaps half or a little more. I cannot say that money was not one of the motives for this act committed. I do not say it was in self-defence I killed Miss Vail. It was the money, my anger with her at the time and my bad thoughts on and after the trip to Fredericton working together caused me to do this bad act. The letter written to Mrs. Crear was written by me and mailed in Boston by a friend of mine living in or near Boston. I never killed any other person or child.

JOHN A. MUNROE.

Some time during this morning's exercises Munroe expressed a wish to state a further fact bearing on the deed for which he was about to die, which was that he was able to remember that it was at Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, that the dreadful thought first occurred to him of committing the crime out near the Black River road, which he subsequently perpetrated in that spot, though he again declared that he did not drive Miss Vail out the first time for the purpose of killing her.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODY.

At about two o'clock the body was buried in the cemetery, in a spot selected by Mr. Munroe, Sr., and approved of by the Sheriff, the necessary permission having been obtained from the Lieutenant Governor. A few friends were present.

MUNROE'S HISTORY.

John A. Munroe was born in St. John. After he left school he went into his father's office connected with his lumber yard. His taste for architecture, painting and drawing at that time began to develop itself, though he excelled chiefly in oil painting, and there are still many of his pictures in the possession of his former friends in this city. He seemed to take special delight in this branch of art, and spent nearly all his leisure moments in its pursuit. After a time he began to acquire a taste for architecture, and at the time of his arrest he was the leading man in that profession in the city, with an income said to exceed $3,000 a year. As a young man he was considered very studious, not given to fast company, and was seldom known to be away from his father's house at a late hour. His former companions remember him as one whose temper was not easily crossed, but when once he gave way to it he was feared by those who knew him best. As he advanced in years (he was but twenty-eight) he seemed to give the rein to his passions, although but few of his acquaintances seem to have been aware of the fact. His connection with the murdered woman commenced about three years ago. He was married when barely twenty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

Death of One of the Victims—An Investigation to be Held.

About two o'clock yesterday morning William S. Wright, the young man who was so fearfully scalded at the steam boiler explosion in the paper hanging manufactory of Mr. Decker, No. 515 West Thirty-third street, on Monday afternoon, died in Mount Sinai hospital, Twenty-eight street. When removed from the ruins, a few minutes after the explosion, young Wright was found to have been burned, scalded and crushed beneath the falling timbers. He was insensible and remained in that condition up to the time of his death. Deceased, who was bookkeeper for Mr. Decker, was a son of Sergeant Wright, of the Nineteenth precinct, and lived with his parents, at 213 East Thirty-sixth street. By permission of Coroner Keenan Sergeant Wright yesterday morning removed the remains of his son from the hospital to his residence, and after the funeral ceremonies the body will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment. The unfortunate youth was only eighteen years of age.

Coroner Flynn has taken charge of the case; but it was announced (in the absence of the Coroner) that nothing would be done in the matter for a day or two, except to empannel a jury to view the remains in order that they may be buried in accordance with the wishes of the relatives and friends. Experts will be called to examine the fragments of the exploded boiler, for the purpose, if possible, of ascertaining its condition at the time of the explosion. The investigation may last for several days.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

Lower Prices and Small Profits Predicted.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 14.]

The anthracite coal trade the past week has been quite dull in the Schuylkill region, showing a considerable falling off in the supply of coal, while in almost every region the supply has been increased over that of last year. The Reading road brought down of all kinds for the week 34,965 tons, against 45,870 tons the previous week, and for the fiscal year 503,845 tons, against 438,596 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 65,249 tons. The total product of coal from all the regions for the week so far as we have the reports of the carrying companies, is 175,194 tons, against 205,151 tons the preceding week—a decrease of 32,957 tons—and for the coal year, beginning with December, 1,447,096 tons, against 1,257,848 tons to the same dates last year—showing an increase of 189,248 tons. This trade is still unsettled, no definite basis having been adjusted by which to fix prices at the mines. There is continued apprehension of a "strike" on the 1st of March, on the eight hour law; but as these things are the less likely when long talked of in advance, there is reason to hope and believe that there will be no "strike" at the time and for the cause mentioned. There is no doubt that operators in most of the coal regions, who would willingly see a six weeks' suspension of mining with the opening of spring, that the surplus coal on hand might be run off at paying prices, and the market thus freed of overstock, which otherwise may tend to depress prices to a point that many of the unfavorably situated mines will be virtually ruled out of the trade, not being able to produce coal at the low prices threatened in competition with mines that can be more cheaply worked. The indications all round point to low prices and small profits the current year, in all departments of the anthracite coal trade. The lowest point in the basis for wages in the Schuylkill region last year was three dollars per ton for coal at Port Carbon and Schuylkill Haven. No matter what the market price of coal might be, that is the lowest point at which the miners would consent to adjust wages at. The figure still stands the same thus far this year, though it is well known, from movements made and making in the Lehigh and Wyoming regions, that it must be reduced, or Schuylkill coal will be shut out of the market. The other regions will decide it.

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Volume XXXV.....No. 47

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BOY BOY—NICK OF THE WOODS.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF THE SEVEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SCHOOL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—TRAGEDY OF HAMLET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—FAUST.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—"HASH."

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &C. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE THEATRICAL AGENCY, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HIBERNICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, February 16, 1870.

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4—Europe: The English Parliamentary Session; Dress Fashions in Rome; The Latest Murder in Paris—A Hotbed of Crime: Seven Chapters on an Ex-Showman as Temperance Orator, Real Estate Operator and Landlord—The Clamor for Vengeance: Excitement Attendant Upon the Voorhees Assassination—Cruelty to Animals—A Volcano Under Water.

5—Proceedings in the New York City and Brooklyn Courts—New York City News—The Eastern Dispensary—Personal Intelligence—Review and Criticism of New Books—The Scaffold: Execution of a Murderer in New Brunswick—The Steam Boiler Explosion—The Legal Tender Decision—The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

6—Editorial: Leading Article, Important from Washington About Cuba, The Time for Action Has Come—Amusement Announcements.

7—Telegraphic News From All Parts of the World: The Irish Land Bill Before the British House of Commons; Serious Illness of the Empress of France; The Paraguayan War Resumed; Reported Defeat of Lopez; Opening of the Canadian Parliament—The Free Academy Excitement—Amusements—Fifteenth Anniversary of the Birth of Susan B. Anthony—Fires on Long Island—Naval Intelligence—Business Notices.

8—Cuba: Another Foul Murder in Havana; Progress of the Revolution—The Stoughton (Mass.) Tragedy—The Spaniards' Victim: Arrival of Greenwalth's Remains in New York—The Westchester Tax War—A Republican Primary Row—The Relapsing Fever—Algerian Recruiting—Quarantine Affairs—Tripes from the Tombs—The Oldest Sport on the Globe—Marriages and Deaths.

9—Financial and Commercial Reports—Real Estate Matters—Brooklyn City News—Butcher Cart Thieves in a New Role—Advertisements.

10—Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio on the Exclusion of the Bible from Public Schools—New Jersey Legislature—The Case of Fitz John Porter—The Legal Tender Decision—European Markets—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

11—Advertisements.

12—Advertisements.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL has passed its crisis in the Senate. Garret Davis got through with his remarks upon it in a few hours yesterday.

THE BIBLE will continue to be read for the present in the Cincinnati public schools. The Superior Court of that city has decided that its exclusion is contrary to the Bill of Rights.

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Governor General of Canada, with Prince Arthur seated on the right of the throne, opened the Parliament of the New Dominion yesterday. The chief topic of his speech was the Winnipeg rebellion, which he said would be put down without difficulty.

THE SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.—In the State Senate yesterday there was quite a fierce fight over the sectarian schools established in this city by various religious and charitable associations. The bill to divert from them the excise money which has heretofore been appropriated for their benefit was taken from the Judiciary Committee and referred to the Municipal Affairs Committee.

THE RIVAL REPUBLICAN FACTIONS in this city will not harmonize. Whenever they meet they tread on one another's coattails and immediately a fight ensues. At their primary election in the Sixteenth ward on Monday night they even went so far as to fire revolvers, shed blood—in a very slight quantity, however—and to get arrested. Nobody was very seriously hurt, and the individual who fired the pistol was compelled to furnish bonds to keep the peace. Outsiders would think, with all this partisan zeal, that there was some chance of the success of the republicans in this city. But there is not. The bone of contention must be federal spoils.

Important from Washington About Cuba—The Time for Action Has Come.

According to the news from Washington Cuba is looming up. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had yesterday a long discussion on the resolutions that had been previously referred to it on the question of conceding belligerent rights to Cuba and the repeal or modification of the neutrality laws. It is asserted that the committee regards it clear now that the time has arrived when the Cuban insurgents should be recognized as belligerents, though the matter is deferred till the next meeting of the committee. It is understood, too, that General Banks, the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is preparing to report shortly recommending some action favorable to the Cuban cause. Leading and prominent men of both Houses are moving in this matter, and hardly a day passes that some telling speech or motion is not made for recognizing the belligerency or independence of Cuba. At the same time the press and people of the country are active. Leagues and societies are being organized to promote Cuban independence. In connection with these movements we notice that Ben Wade, the sterling and brave old republican leader of Ohio, has accepted the position of vice president for his State of the "Cuban Charitable Aid Society." His letter of acceptance is characteristic, and shows the same strong common sense and love of freedom which he always manifested. "I am astonished," he says, "at the apparent indifference of our great republican party to the fate of the people of Cuba. Are they, indeed, weary in well doing, or do they still favor that timorous, halting, hesitating policy which added more than half to the blood and treasure in conquering our own rebellion and in giving liberty to our slaves? One brave word from our administration is all sufficient to end the strife and give peace, liberty and justice to the people of that island. Shall that word be spoken? We shall be dishonored as a nation if it is not. But whether spoken or not, Cuba must and shall be free." These are noble sentiments. They show how much the country has lost at the present time by this courageous old statesman not being in the Senate. There is hope, however, as we said, that Sherman, Morton, Banks, Carpenter and others in Congress will successfully urge the recognition of the Cubans.

Should the news from Washington prove true, as we hope it may, that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has become favorable to the recognition of Cuban belligerency, Mr. Sumner has been compelled to take a back seat on this question. His sophomorical rhetoric, dogmatism and obstinate hostility to Cuban freedom will prove unavailing. We may congratulate his colleagues on their good sense, patriotism and firmness if they have determined at last to take this independent course. We know not yet who were the other obstructive members of this committee that acted with Mr. Sumner, or who may have turned the scale in favor of Cuban freedom. We hope Mr. Casserly, the distinguished Senator from California, has ranged himself on the side of republican liberty and against European despotism on this Cuban question; or, if he has not yet, that he will give the weight of his name and talents in support of the struggling Cubans. It may depend upon him to turn the scale in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We cannot believe that a man of his ability, large views and love of liberty—that he who has been the ardent friend of oppressed Ireland, and who was educated in New York, where sympathy is always extended to those struggling for liberty—should prove recreant to his principles and previous political career. Nor can we think that a Senator so young and with such a bright future before him would dig his own political grave by fighting against popular sentiment and by resisting the progress of republican freedom on American soil. Let us hope Mr. Casserly will oppose the narrow-minded and un-American policy of Mr. Sumner and show himself to be the friend of Cuban independence.

The time for action has come. The Cubans have maintained the struggle for freedom for more than eighteen months against all the formidable means and resources of their cruel oppressors and under the greatest difficulties. From the smallest beginning and with very limited means they have been gaining ground all along. A few days ago they gained an important and a decisive victory over a large force of Spaniards under one of the best Spanish generals. In fact, they broke up a well and long prepared campaign, and all the plans of their enemy. Surely a people under such circumstances are entitled to be recognized as belligerents. When we consider the brutal character of the war waged by the Spaniards it is inhumanity not to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. The atrocious and bloodthirsty conduct of the Spaniards ought to be checked, and they should be compelled to carry on the war like a civilized nation. Then there is really no Spanish government over the island worthy of the name. The brutal and murdering volunteers control everything. The only respectable government is that of the Cuban patriots. Besides, there is no protection under the Spaniards for American citizens or American interests. The murderous attack on the four peaceable young men from New York by the volunteers at Havana, and the frequent outrages on our citizens, demand the interposition of the United States. Spain will not or cannot protect Americans, and it is evident she cannot suppress the insurrection. It is the duty of our government, therefore, to put the contending parties on the same footing. Indeed, our government ought to tell Spain in decisive language that this useless and bloody war must cease and that Cuba must be free. We have large interests at stake in our commerce, and we have a national policy to carry out in promoting the cause of republican liberty on American soil. The time has arrived—the opportunity is before us—to settle this Cuban difficulty, which has given our government so much trouble all along, and, as old Ben Wade says, one brave word from the authorities at Washington is sufficient to end the strife and to give peace, liberty and justice to Cuba. Let Mr. Sumner, Secretary Fish, Attorney General Hoar and all the rest of the cowardly supporters of Spanish tyranny be set aside in this matter, and let us have a bold declaration from Congress granting belligerent rights to the Cubans and in favor of Cuban independence.

Greenbacks vs. National Banks.

The interpretation of the recent Supreme Court legal tender decision given out by the national bank organs should be taken with very many grains of allowance. All the ring organs have a point to make. They would have us believe that the decision just rendered and the one about to follow put the greenbacks out of existence and leave us no other currency than their favorite national bank notes. The facts of the case are just the reverse. The Supreme Court decided that all contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act must be paid in coin, and under existing law all contracts at any time made must be paid in coin if so stipulated in the bond.

Now, if the Supreme Court should decide, as it is claimed it will, that the Legal Tender act is unconstitutional, the greenback currency would yet remain the very best we ever had, and every way preferable to the irredeemable currency of the national banks. Congress would yet have the right to issue greenbacks to any reasonable extent, but not the right to make them legal tenders. The first greenbacks issued by the government were known as the "demand notes" of July, 1861. They were not legal tenders, but nevertheless commanded a premium almost equal to that of gold so long as any were in circulation. There is nothing in the constitution or law or in any decision of the Supreme Court to prevent Congress from retiring the irredeemable national bank notes and substituting the old demand greenbacks of 1861—the best currency we have ever had and the best that can be devised.

We have time and again exposed and brought to grief the ring's schemes for driving the greenbacks out of existence and substituting its irredeemable national bank notes; but as often as they are defeated so often do new ones appear, each more cunningly devised than its predecessor. The last job of the kind got through the Senate on the 2d instant, and is known as the "Thimble-rig bill." It provides that forty-five million dollars, in notes for circulation, may be issued to national banking associations, in addition to the three hundred million dollars subsidy authorized by existing law, and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire an equal amount of the three per cent temporary loan certificates. There are four sections authorizing supposititious banks that are to issue notes redeemable in gold, but the practical portion of the bill is embraced in its first three sections, as above stated. It is nothing more nor less than the first instalment of the job for retiring the greenbacks and substituting national bank currency. Western men are told that it is inflation to the extent of forty-five million dollars. Eastern capitalists are told that it contracts the currency eleven million dollars. Friends of retrenchment are reminded that it stops the interest on forty-five million dollars of three per cents and reduces the expenses of the government $1,350,000 per annum. The "on-to-specie" payment folks are tickled with the four sections of gold note buncombe, and the people, bewildered by conflicting reports, look, as usual, to the HERALD for correct information.

The only proper plan is to retire the three per cents—all there are out—and issue greenbacks instead. On the sum contemplated our plan would save the people $1,350,000 per annum in gold, wasted by present management, and is $2,970,000 gold per annum better than the plan proposed by the bill now before General Garfield's committee. If it becomes a law $19,500,000 gold bonds, bearing annual interest of $2,970,000 gold, will be required to secure the newly issued national bank notes, and $11,250,000 greenbacks must be withdrawn from circulation for the new subsidy reserve. In short, the bill under consideration retires $45,000,000 three per cents and $11,250,000 plain greenbacks—in all $56,250,000—and issues instead $45,000,000 national bank notes. The currency is contracted $11,250,000, and the people's burden increased $2,970,000 per annum in gold ($3,500,000 currency) if the bill becomes a law. Let General Garfield look to it. There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

The Pirates of Quarantine, or the Blackmailers of Commerce.

One of the most remarkable developments made at the recent meeting of the new Board of Quarantine Commissioners was that contained in the statement of a merchant present that the people in a certain trade had cause to complain, not of the Quarantine laws, but of the way in which the laws had been administered. It seems that when he had vessels arriving with cargoes he was obliged by special edict to employ the Quarantine lighters to unload the vessels, in order to have them discharged from Quarantine, and that, as a general rule, the vessels would be up and moored alongside their wharf before the lighters would get up with the cargoes. This settles the question so far as the employment of lighters by command of the Quarantine pirates is concerned, and is one of those instances which shows that, whatever objections may exist against the Quarantine laws themselves, they are rendered doubly obnoxious in consequence of the illegal and arbitrary manner in which they are executed.

The points taken by the HERALD last year in relation to these pirates of Quarantine and blackmailers of commerce are amply confirmed by the disclosures made since the new Quarantine Commissioners and the new Health Officer came into power.

THE DARIEN CANAL.—A new treaty for an interoceanic canal has been concluded between the representatives of the Colombian and the United States governments. This is the latest news from Bogota. The terms of the treaty have not yet been made public, but it is said that they are more favorable to Colombia than those of the former one. The Congress of Colombia was to have met on the 1st of February, and, as the treaty was the first business to be considered, we expect to learn within a few days the gratifying intelligence of its ratification.

VIRGINIA NEVER SATISFIED.—The Richmond *Enquirer* still grumbles. After growling because Virginia was not reaffiliated with her sister States long ago, the *Enquirer* complains that the new constitution was "the work of Bayne, Lindsay, Teamoh, Norton, Bland and certain other negroes on the one hand, and of Curtiss, Underwood, Porter, Platte, Maddox and such driftings of the war from New York and New England." "Driftings of the war" is good. If the war had kept on drifting in the direction it was at the time of the surrender at Appomattox where would Old Virginia be now? However, it has ever been considered the prerogative of Richmond partisan papers to growl and grumble at everything that is not of their own creation, and not unfrequently at that.

Railway Stocks and Speculative Inflation.

The past year was remarkable for a very general watering of railway stocks, and scrip dividends, so called, were attached to almost all the shares of the leading lines. The year 1869 was a very profitable one with most of our railway corporations, and in the enhanced receipts the managing officials made profit for themselves by adding to the share capital. How far the great stock panic of last September is attributable to this inflation of nominal values is a question which might be investigated with a great deal of interest. With the decline in gold, however, and with the increased competition arising out of the building of new roads and the completion or extension of others, railway property underwent an enormous decline. Now that the same speculative combinations are again at work in the effort to restore the inflation of last year it behooves the public to be on their guard against the schemes of the unscrupulous men who are ever ready to fleece the unwary.

The matter of railway earnings is at present so surrounded with the complications of consolidation and overissues that the capitalist who seeks a reliable investment has no sure guarantee on which to predicate his choice. The merging of two or three roads into one has so confused the receipts that the comparative tables presented to the public are no guide whatever to the comparative value of the old and new stock. Again, where individual lines have been extended so as to include new sections of country these tables are made without reference to the increase of road or of operating expenses. The whole system is at fault in pretending to exhibit the real resources of the various lines. But another and a greater injustice prevails. The managers are, with rare exceptions, heavily interested as speculators in the lines under their care. Hence in their manipulation of the stock they not unfrequently resort to the scandalous device of declaring dividends which have never been earned. This is flagrantly the case in several of the Western railways which are active features daily at the Stock Exchange. In one instance, although the treasury of the road showed a deficit of several millions for last year, the directors borrowed money to declare a large cash dividend. As well might a man subsist on his own flesh. These lines in paying dividends are devouring their own vitals, and the directors who declare such dividends are simply criminal and ought to be made amenable to the laws which punish felony. The reaction from such forced upholding of railway values must inevitably come, and the public are sure to be the victims. No wonder that our railway securities are regarded with so little favor abroad. It was proposed to indict the gold gamblers for conspiracy against the credit of the government. Why should not Congress enact some law which will make the speculation of railway directors a conspiracy against commerce?

MONTPENSIER IN MADRID.—A cable despatch which we publish this morning has it that the Duke of Montpensier has arrived in Madrid and that he has been closeted with Prim and Topete. Prim was long the patron of the Duke of Genoa, but that did not work. He is now open to a new engagement. Topete has been the consistent friend of Montpensier throughout, and, though less quietly, so has been Serrano. The fact that Serrano has been able to appear in Madrid is to us deeply suggestive. It will not surprise us to learn on an early day that Montpensier has been proclaimed King. Prim and the rest of them have used his money. They owe him something. The crown might satisfy Montpensier, while it would relieve their consciences. But it is well to bear in mind that it is not possible for Montpensier to remain long King of Spain. Still he has a chance, now that Napoleon is no longer the autocrat of France.

OF COURSE.—In the opinion of District Attorney Morris the killing of Mr. Voorhees, of South Brooklyn, by a miserable vagabond, rendered bloodthirsty from whiskey, was the result of the drunken jubilee which followed Judge Gilbert's decision admitting the murderer Perry to bail—that the thieves and murderers had become absolutely maddened with their success. Thus judicial charity to murderers and ruffians adds new perils to the lives of honest men, and thus the death of Mr. Voorhees becomes a proper subject for Judge Gilbert and all other judges of that sort to think over.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY celebrated her semi-centenary last evening. She is a jolly old maid of fifty, and she is proud of it. She has a clear head, a good conscience and firm friends, and has never been beholden one iota to those horrid men. She is the noblest woman of them all. By her festive celebration of last night she has opened the way for that new era when women will not conceal their age from men, nor pass themselves off by adventitious contrivances for what they are not.

THEY ARE GOING TO HANG HIM.—The case of Schoeppe looks bad for that speculative doctor. The court that has reviewed the proceedings of his trial has failed to find any error of law, and thus the trial stands, and the sentence must be enforced. It is as difficult to save a man in Pennsylvania as it is to hang one here. In New Jersey they hang murderers in a straightforward way, without palaver. In Pennsylvania they talk a great deal, but hanging is generally the end of it. It is only in this State that the practice is "played out."

A HOTBED OF CRIME.—We publish this morning the history of a block of buildings on West Houston street, known as "The Murderers' Block," the proprietor of which is a notorious ex-showman. The class of wretched beings that inhabit these buildings, the murders and other deeds of violence that have been committed in them, together with numerous interesting reminiscences, will enable the reader to form some idea of what dangerous localities exist in New York.

Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill for Ireland—A Serious Crisis in British Politics.

Mr. Gladstone, in his capacity of Premier of England, submitted his bill for the reform of the Irish land system and the readjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant in that island to the House of Commons yesterday evening. The members of the House of Lords adjourned for the occasion, the assembled aristocracy of the land hurrying off to the galleries of the lower house in order that its representatives should hear the language of the popular *fiat* which will eventually obliterate their baronial territorial charters and extinguish feudalism by the imperialism of an educated democracy. The scene in the Commons was of an unusually animated description, as will be seen from our cable telegram's report. We need not follow the Premier in his enumeration of the reasons which compel this change. He rests his argument chiefly on the success of his previous legislation with respect to the Irish Church, but applies himself at the same time the more immediately pertinent ones which ensue from former attempts at conquest, penal legislation, ethnological distinction and domestic differences, religious feuds, the general social situation and the awful hiatus of class which has prevailed and still inures between the "purely Celtic" tenants, as he terms them, and those hailing in parentage from other sections of the United Kingdom and the local landlords. The rates of labor and land value, population, statistics, crime and outrage, political and party combinations in Ireland were considered in their aspect of cause and consequence. The grand subject of the day was eventually submitted in the light of modern political economy, and clearly and intelligibly as it could be after the complications and executive cobwebs and "red tape" bands and ligatures which have been thrown and woven around it during six hundred years.

Mr. Gladstone concluded by submitting the Magna Charta of Ireland in a measure of land reform in which, as appears to us now, he seeks to save existing rights so far as they are consistent with the right of the tenant to live; gives a fair prospect to both tenant and landlord of an equitable rent, compensation for solid improvements, the establishment of local courts for territorial arbitration, and a fair distribution on both parties of the local and State taxes. The bill reads well in synopsis. May it pass the Parliament and prove effectual in its operation.

The Assassination in Havana.

Additional particulars regarding the assassination of Mr. Isaac Greenwalth in the streets of Havana show that it was a most fiendish and cowardly murder, almost without a parallel in late years. Had the deed been committed by a tribe of uncivilized savages it would have aroused feelings of indignation and of horror, but perpetrated as it was by men calling themselves Christians, we can find no words sufficiently strong with which to denounce it. Greenwalth, the unfortunate victim of Spanish ferocity, was a peaceable, unoffending man. To all intents and purposes he had no sympathies with either side; and yet this man, for no offence whatever, unless the wearing of a blue necktie be considered one, was most brutally murdered by the unrestrained and ferocious volunteers of Spain. The murderer of Castañon met his victim face to face. The advantage, if any, was on the side of Castañon. But Greenwalth was attacked by a crowd, and, while mortally wounded and staggering to the police office, he was stabbed with bayonets and knives, beaten with sticks and subjected to every indignity, and while the wretched cowards were inflicting these barbarities the unfortunate victim fell dead at their feet. Even then they were not satisfied. Their lust for blood was not satiated. They tore the clothes from the body—scarcely cold in death—inflicted further indignities and then cast it into a hole.

It is difficult to imagine a more fearful story in all its dreadful details than the murder of Mr. Greenwalth. The question now comes up, what action will Secretary Fish take in this matter? We have from time to time called attention to the treatment of American citizens in Cuba. It is a well known fact that the Spanish authorities there entertain very little respect for American influence in that quarter. Instances are not wanting to show that men have had to deny their nationality and seek the protection of other governments for safety's sake. Americans are openly despised solely on account of the weak, timid and pusillanimous conduct of the administration. Take any other nation—England, France or Prussia, for example—and its citizens command respect. This should be the case with the United States; but it is not. We hope this late outrage will convince the administration that the policy which it has been pursuing towards Cuba is false and productive of bad results. A change is necessary, and prompt action is required. The American people demand this, and the demand must be respected.

DETECTIVE POLICE.—In Boston the City Council has just abolished the city detective police. Not that it has anything as yet to substitute for it, but it is satisfied that the city is better without any detective police than with the one it had, and it will find another in due time. Now, this is just the case with our city. But when will our worse than useless detective police be done away with?

INFLATION AS A REMEDY.—A motion to lay on the table a resolution introduced into the House the other day, declaring in effect that it is expedient to increase the paper money of the country to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, was lost. This indicated that the House, like the Senate, believes in the healing virtues of inflation. Very well. Let them make it five hundred millions, if they like. What if they do knock the bottom out of the tub? Will we not then all go down together?

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—The Assembly has concluded to be a little cautious about abolishing Justice Dowling and his court. An attempt to hurry through the bill placing the Court of Special Sessions under the old law has been defeated, and it has been recommitted to the Committee on Cities. We again advise our legislators to leave us as many barriers against crime as possible.

Our Special European Correspondence—Condition of Affairs in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The latest mails from Europe supply our special written correspondence from Great Britain and the continental centres of government, religion and trade to the 1st of February. Although these advices have been delayed for an unusually lengthened period by the stress of weather at sea, they come in very intelligent and comprehensive detail of our cable telegrams to the above named date. The political preliminaries in London gave promise of a very exciting and stormy session of Parliament, during which Premier Gladstone will be compelled to have his working majority well in hand, and also to hold the lines and wield the "whip" of the lobby with great skill and grace, so as to render his force effective against a still powerful opposition, and which is likely to further consolidate around the young Earl of Derby. The British people were looming up in their citizen might and power out of doors, so that the serious question—is the present parliamentary machine equal to the equitable adjustment of the national necessities?—may be squarely presented during the assemblage. Irish radicalism, colonial affairs, Rome, the state of religion at home, treasury, finance and the budget, with their many important side issues, stood out heavily, immovably, and it may be said grimly for a Cabinet and throne settlement. Paris remained still consoled by the display made at the imperial ball at the Tuileries. We have many interesting incidents of this grand *fête* detailed by our special writer. The ball dress worn by the Empress Eugénie is described. A new and novel feature is presented in the fact that the hundreds of servants who were in attendance on Napoleon's guests were regaled with supper standing around blazing fires which were kept lighted in the courtyard of the palace, thus recalling to memory the history of the good old times when the Norman barons held high revel in England from the days of William the Conqueror to those of Brian Bois de Guilbert and Friar Tuck, and thence to the time of the Black Prince. The American bishops made quite an enlivening display in the Holy City, reawakening the Via Sacra and Corso with "fast" horses, tandems, coaches, the "latest hat"—not scarlet—"knowing" little overcoats and so forth. They went and came free to think, to drive, to ride, lunch, dine, wine and pray, resting their right on St. Peter and an indestructible democracy.

Francis Lathauvers—the latest Paris murderer—his knife and victim, are described. From France we are again specially informed in other letters of the termination of the trade "strike" at La Creuzot and of the narrow escape thus made by the industrial interests of the empire from a more general extension of a very demoralizing combination undertaken on behalf of what is known as the "rights of labor," but which was influenced during its progress by many extraneous forces. The French Parliamentary opposition was organizing its full strength for a vigorous campaign against the Ollivier Cabinet in the Legislature. In this connection the sequences of the Bonaparte-Noir shooting case came in as a very inopportune agency adverse to the Ministry. The German prelates in Rome constituted a solid, substantial barrier against Papal encroachment on the rights of the Episcopacy, and also in opposition to the infallibility dogma of Pio Nono. The mitred Teutons met in caucus, arranged their plans, and pruned and replanked their platform so as to, if possible, render the general Church more in harmony with the spirit of the age. This was vastly displeasing to Antonelli, who endeavored to match his Italian craft against the free thought and free speech of the Rhine in a very undignified manner. The German bishops were tendered the use of a private room in the dwelling of a member of the Sacred College for caucus purposes. They thanked his Eminence, and assembled there, not being aware that Antonelli had directed Monsignor, the host, to listen outside the partition to their conversation, so as to report, and thus enable him to know and mark the "for and against" of their number. Discovering the trick, the Germans were indignant and humiliated, and retired from the room, fully convinced of the truth of the poetic assertion of Sir Walter Scott, that "secret path marks secret foe." The infallibility case, the rules of clerical discipline and the debates as to the exact treatment of Freemasonry and other secret societies gave rise to division and dissension, each one separately and the whole in the aggregate.

HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE.—The Empress of France is reported as being "quite ill;" indeed, it looks as if she were seriously so, by our cable telegram from Paris. The public flurries of the day, the recent domestic trouble of the Noir case, dynastic anxieties and the news from Rome have most likely affected her constitution. Care will show its traces on the most damask cheek. It wears the most gentle heart first. Should the report of her Majesty's health be correct we can really pity Napoleon the Third. Should he be compelled to terminate his career in solitary loneliness in the Tuileries it would be almost as terrible as St. Helena.

THE MORMON ELECTION.—As we predicted, Brigham Young has secured the success of his orthodox ticket in Salt Lake City. His temporal power is prolonged and he can use it as best he may to put down the opposing schisms. The feature of the election, however, was the first legal participation of women in the voting. It is stated that very few of them went to the polls. This fact immediately puts a brighter face on the question of woman suffrage. It seems all the women want is the right to vote, and if they won't use it any more than the Mormon women it would be as well to let them have it, if only to get rid of their persistent demands for it.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The bill in relation to the election of canvassers and inspectors of election in New York city was warmly debated in the Assembly yesterday by Messrs. Kiernan and Hitchman. It was claimed during the debate that persons in New York were known to have voted as many as twenty times at one election. As the democrats generally figure up any majority here that they need these statements, coming from prominent democrats, are rather damaging.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Irish Land Bill Before the British House of Commons.

Premier Gladstone's Speech and an Exciting Parliamentary Scene.

Serious Illness of the Empress of France.

Spanish Debate on Negro Slavery and the Slave Trade.

The Paraguayan War Resumed—Reported Defeat of Lopez.

New Canal Treaty Concluded Between the United States and Colombia.

Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

Utah Women Voting at Municipal Elections.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Lords in Adjournment.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1870.

The House of Lords transacted no business of importance to-day, and adjourned at an early hour to enable their lordships to attend the House of Commons, where it was expected that the new Irish Land bill would be introduced.

Scene in the House of Commons—Ministerial Preparation for a Great Event.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day the benches were filled and the galleries crowded. Notices were given of bills to relieve the bishops from attendance on Parliament and to reduce the rate of letter and newspaper postage.

A denial was made on the part of the government that negotiations had been entered upon for the renewal of the Commercial treaty with France.

The Irish Land Bill Introduced—Premier Gladstone's Speech—The Debate.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1870.

When the House of Commons was fully assembled Mr. Gladstone rose and asked leave to bring in a bill for land reform in Ireland. He referred to the day on which he introduced the Irish Church bill, when other measures to meet the demands of Ireland were promised, and he said he would now proceed to fulfil that promise. He recapitulated the history of the land question since 1833. The necessity for its settlement was now generally admitted. He hoped there would be a union of all parties in favor of the proposed reform. The best talent of the kingdom had been applied to the solution of the problem. It must gratify the Irish people to see England giving years of ungrudging labor to the understanding and redress of their grievances. The recent agrarian outrages were not due to the revival of this question. They were not of frequent occurrence in the agricultural sections, and were rare in the purely Celtic ones. Irish land tenures were widely different from those of England and Scotland. The Irish landlord usually differed from his tenant in politics and religion and seldom lived on his estates. The tenant was bound to improve the land, but was often deprived of the crops he had planted. The people believed that the soil was their own and that it had been taken from them by conquest and confiscation. During the last ten years, while the value of labor had remained stationary, the cost of living had increased and the progress of Ireland had been checked. Half a century of legislation had done nothing for the small landholders or the peasantry. Mr. Gladstone then reviewed the legislation on the subject since the act of union and continued:—Emigration was a good method of relief when voluntary, but when it became compulsory, and men were compelled to leave who were willing to remain, it was exile, and angered its victims. In the west of Ireland, where the tenant was the least secure, the value of the land had not doubled in ninety years, while in England it had trebled within that time, and in Scotland, where the tenant was most secure, it had increased sixfold.

Mr. Gladstone then enumerated the features of the bill which he proposed to introduce. It provided for security of tenure, the facilitation of transfer and purchase of land; for loans to tenants desiring to buy and to landlords to enable them to reclaim waste lands. The new law is to be administered by a court of arbitration; Ulster customs are to be recognized; improvements giving value to land are to be paid for; evictions for nonpayment of rent are to bar all claims against tenants; notices to quit are to give the tenant one year's time from the end of the current year, and the county rate is to be divided between the landlords and tenants.

The bill will be read a second time on the 7th of March.

The Canadian Question.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1870.

The London *Times* this morning, in reviewing last evening's debates in Parliament, rejoices that the government has adopted the idea so often advocated in the columns of the *Times*—namely, the withdrawal of the troops from Canada. The *Times* admits that Canada is the only English colony liable to be invaded in case of war; yet peace is so assured that it is foolish to provide now for its rupture.

State of the Weather.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1870.

The weather is again fair, though cold.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial Out of Doors.

PARIS, Feb. 15, 1870.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial visited the Bois de Boulogne to-day. The Prince, who has completely recovered from his recent illness, skated on the lake.

Illness of the Empress.

PARIS, Feb. 15, 1870.

The Empress Eugénie is quite ill and could not accompany the party to the Bois de Bolougne.

Parliamentary Debate—Position of the Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 15—P. M.

In the Corps Législatif to-day M. Choiseuil, a Deputy of the "Left," asserted that his party in the Chamber really represented the majority of the country.

This called forth an indignant denial from M. Ollivier. He declared that the present Ministry were the true representatives of the majority, and, supported by it, they would do their duty. A wise government, he continued, conciliates opposition, but does not sacrifice its policy. The majority is not intolerant, but the minority have no right to assume to speak in the name of the nation.

M. Jules Favre declared that the Minister had insulted and calumniated the party of the Left.

M. Ollivier concluded the discussion by stating that the government would persist in its liberal course, but would resist dangerous agitation, whether in the streets or in the press.

Feeling and Relations to Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 15—P. M.

The speech of the King of Prussia at the opening of the Federal Parliament, is not well received here. Nearly all the journals consider it menacing in tone.

La Liberté says the family of King Louis, of Bavaria, have met at Munich to consider the question of recommending his withdrawal from the throne. The *Liberté* thinks the matter may well become one of national importance in Germany.

Magisterial Investigation of the Riots.

PARIS, Feb. 15, 1870.

The persons arrested during the recent disorders have nearly all had their preliminary examinations. Thus far 104 have been held to appear before the court.

SPAIN.

A Throne Candidate in the Capital.

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1870.

The Duke of Montpensier has arrived here, and is already in intimate communication with General Prim. He has had long interviews both with Prim and Admiral Topete. These circumstances cause much comment.

Looking to England.

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1870.

The Duke of Montpensier will leave Madrid today. During his visit here he desired to remain *incognito*, but his presence was known throughout the city.

It is reported that he will proceed to London.

Negro Slavery—The Right of Search at Sea.

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1870.

During the sessions of the Cortes yesterday the government was interpellated as to the urgency of the revision of the treaty with England on the slave trade—slavery being now rejected by the national conscience—and the right of search which that treaty gave to England leading to vexatious interference with the Spanish share of the rich commerce with Africa.

Señor Silvela, the Minister of State, replied that by the treaty England paid $2,000,000 for the right of search, so it was a fair bargain; but the government would invite England to reverse the treaty, as Spain would no longer countenance or allow the importation of negroes.

SWITZERLAND.

Russian Demand for Criminal Extradition.

ZURICH, Feb. 15, 1870.

Russia has made a peremptory demand of the Swiss government for the surrender of a certain felon, who took refuge in this country some time ago. As there is no treaty between Russia and Switzerland for extradition the government will deliberate upon the matter.

TURKEY.

Religious Resistance to Rome.

ROME, Feb. 15—Via PARIS.

Advices from Constantinople represent that the Armenians, by a large majority, have decided not to recognize the authority of their Patriarch, for the reason that he is too feeble to resist the encroachments of the Pope of Rome on the rights of Eastern Catholics. The Turkish government is disposed to support the Armenians in this resolution, and fears are entertained of a schism between them and Rome.

ROME.

Catholic Executive Protests Against Infallibility.

VIENNA, Feb. 15, 1870.

The *Free Press* confirms the report that the protest of Austria and other Catholic Powers against the Papal Syllabus has been transmitted to Rome.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Reported Engagement Between the Brazilians and Paraguayans at Rio Verde.

LISBON, Feb. 15, 1870.

Rio Janeiro journals contain accounts of an engagement at Rio Verde. The Brazilians, under the command of Colonel Farares, assaulted and carried the Paraguayan intrenchments without loss. Lopez was near the scene of the action. Some of his officers had gone over to the Brazilians.

COLOMBIA.

A New Treaty Between the United States and Colombia for an Interoceanic Canal—The Text Not Yet Made Public.

KEY WEST, Feb. 15, 1870.

By the arrival of the steamer Mexican from Aspinwall at this port we have received Panama dates to the 8th inst.

Dates from Bogota to January 17 had been received. A new treaty for an interoceanic canal had been concluded between General Hurlburt, the United States Minister, and the Colombian commissioners, Señor Justo Arozomena and Dr. Jacob Sanchez. The terms had not been published, but they were said to be more favorable to Colombia than the previous ones. The treaty was drawn up and would be signed in a few days, on the return of General Hurlburt to the capital.

The Colombian Congress was to meet on the 1st instant, when the treaty was to be submitted for approval.

UTAH.

The Municipal Election at Salt Lake City—Success of the Orthodox Ticket.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 14, 1870.

The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. The best of order was preserved at the polls. The orthodox (Brighamite) ticket was elected by a large majority. The authorities discouraged women from voting at this election, but some half a dozen of them voted. Both tickets were voted for by women.

The weather has been so pleasant for the last two weeks that gardening has commenced.

The Legislature is still in session at Salt Lake.

ILLINOIS.

Arrest of a Mail Robber in Chicago—Counterfeiter Captured.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1870.

William Jones, the driver of a wagon employed to transport the mails from the Chicago Post Office to the Rock Island Railroad depot, has been arrested for robbing the mails of over $100,000 worth of drafts. It has been his custom for a long time to drive to out of the way streets, and then to cut open the mail bags, with the assistance of accomplices, and abstract large numbers of letters containing drafts. It is not known whether he has ever taken money.

A person accused of counterfeiting ten dollar Treasury notes was arrested in Pike county, Illinois, on Thursday last, by direction of Colonel Whitley, of the United States Secret Service, and taken to Springfield.

TEXAS.

Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—The President of the Senate Unseated—Ineligible Senators Ousted.

AUSTIN, Feb. 15, 1870.

The Senatorial election is fixed for the 22d inst.

The fifteenth amendment has been ratified.

The fourteenth amendment has passed the House.

The President of the Senate has been declared ineligible by General Reynolds, and unseated. Messrs. Pelato and Elam, conservatives, from the Third and Thirtieth districts, have been unseated and radicals put in their places.

NEW YORK.

Charter Election at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 15, 1870.

The charter election to-day was closely contested. The republicans re-elected Mayor Clark by 356 majority, and one Overseer of the Poor and one Justice. The democrats elected one Justice, one Overseer of the Poor and two Assessors. On supervisors the republicans carry five of the eight wards. On Aldermen the democrats carry five of the eight wards. The Common Council stands five democrats to three republicans. The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, as reported to-night, stands nineteen republicans to eight democrats.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Third Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada—Speech of the Governor General—Favorable Aspect of Affairs in Winnipeg—Flattering Condition of Government Finances.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15, 1870.

To-day, at three o'clock, his Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons; and that House being present his Excellency proceeded to open the third session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech from the throne:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

I recur with confidence to your advice and have much satisfaction in being able on the present occasion to summon you to the discharge of your public duties at a period of the year most convenient to yourselves. The circumstances under which we meet are in many respects auspicious; the bounty of Providence crowned our harvest with abundance and made the fisheries unusually productive. In many districts the existing industries have been enlarged; new enterprises have been actively furnishing fresh avenues for commerce and additional employment for our people, while every day new sections of country are being opened by the labors of the husbandman. The trade and wealth of the Dominion are on the increase, and the equal administration of the laws maintains, as heretofore, the enjoyment of a general sense of security.

I have watched with much anxiety the course of events in the Northwest Territories. Unfortunate misapprehensions of the intentions with which the country was sought to be acquired by Canada have led to complications of a grave character. With a view to their removal I have thought it desirable to exhaust every means of conciliation before adopting other measures; and the latest advices lead me to expect that the groundless alarm entertained by a portion of the inhabitants have given place to a desire to listen to explanations, which I have caused to be made to them. The efforts made, in the spirit which has animated my government throughout, can scarcely fail to accomplish an equitable and peaceful solution of the existing difficulties, and thereby secure a speedy incorporation of the Northwest Territories with Canada, an object so earnestly desired for the Empire and the Dominion. The act for the temporary government of the territories, when united with Canada, will close after the present session. A measure providing for their government will be submitted for your consideration.

The charters of most of the banks of the Dominion were last session extended for a limited period, with the view that during the interval the question of banking and currency should receive the consideration which their importance demands. A measure intended to insure safety to the community, without interfering with the legitimate operations of the banks, will be submitted for your consideration, and will, I trust, be found calculated to place those important interests upon a sound and stable basis.

The laws in force on the subject of the elective franchise and the regulation of Parliamentary elections in the several Provinces of the Dominion vary much in their operations, and it is important that uniform provisions should be made settling franchise and regulating elections to the House of Commons. A measure upon this subject will be submitted for your consideration.

Under the operation of an act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the year 1869, to amend the laws relating to the coasting trade and merchant shipping in the British possessions, a period of two years is given to the Legislatures of the several colonies of the empire to make provision for the regulation of their coasting trade. In the absence of the legislation on the subject within the period named the provision of the Imperial law will be in force. The extent of our internal commerce renders legislation on the subject desirable, and a measure with regard to it will be submitted for your consideration.

The creation of the Court of Appeals, under the powers conferred upon you by the Union act is a matter deserving your attention. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of such a court and for conferring upon it certain original jurisdictions.

The year 1871 is that in which the next decennial census is fixed by law to take place. As there are different laws on the subject in the several provinces it will be necessary to pass a general act to establish a uniform and accurate system throughout the Dominion. Steps have already been taken to secure the co-operation of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and I trust a census upon our system will be made simultaneously in all her Majesty's British North American possessions. I need not expatiate on the importance of the information which the tables of the census are calculated to offer in addition to their interest and value on general grounds. It must be recollected that upon them depends readjustment of Parliamentary representation.

I have directed that the accounts of last year shall be laid before you. Estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and you will, I trust, be of the opinion that the finances are in a satisfactory state, and that the people can, without inconvenience, afford for the service of her Majesty the supplies which it will be the duty of my government to ask you to vote.

The act respecting the militia and the defence of the Dominion has not failed to engage my attention. The high spirit and loyalty of the people are placed in a clear light by the fact that the active militia have voluntarily come forward largely in excess of the quota required, as well as by the zealous attendance of the various corps at the annual trainings in camp, and by the promptness with which they assembled in force at the call of duty on more than one occasion, when the Fenian marauders threatened the peace of the country.

I have observed with great satisfaction the efforts which have been made in several of the provinces of the Dominion to foster and encourage immigration to our shores. The continued progress of great public works in many portions of the country will afford an opportunity of early employment to intending immigrants, and I look forward with confidence to the addition of a large and valuable class of settlers to our population during the coming season.

During the summer and autumn I had the opportunity of visiting different parts of the Dominion. I proceeded first to Quebec, thence to the maritime provinces, and at Halifax I had the honor of receiving his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. Subsequently I attended his Royal Highness in a tour through the province of Ontario. Everywhere the great capabilities of the country and proofs of vigorous industry made themselves apparent, and it became my pleasing duty to report to her Majesty's government, as the result of my observations, that the inhabitants of the Dominion are well contented with their position and prospects, and that the wish nearest their hearts is to avail themselves of the franchises and full powers of legislation which they possess, in order to build up as a portion of the British Empire institutions of their own choice and by laws of their own making.

I now leave you to the labors of the session, with earnest aspirations for your complete success.

Prince Arthur occupied a seat on the throne at the right hand of his Excellency.

MINNESOTA.

A Huge Land Swindle—Female Suffrage Movement—Northern Pacific Railroad Surveys.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1870.

The St. Paul *Press* this morning exposes what it calls a huge land grab scheme, which is being worked up in the Minnesota Legislature and to be carried, if possible, by corrupt combinations over Governor Austin's veto. Its objects are to divide the five hundred thousand acres of improvement lands which Governors Marshall and Austin recommended to be used to pay the old railroad bonds among the various proposed new lines of railway in the form of land grants. A combination has been secretly formed, and the plotters claim a two-thirds vote. The *Press* characterizes this movement as virtual repudiation.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* says the Minnesota House of Representatives passed a bill, by a vote of 33 to 13, for an amendment to the State constitution providing for female suffrage. The bill provides that women may vote upon the proposition, their ballots to be received in special boxes. Several members stated, although opposed to women suffrage, they voted for the measure in order to have it submitted to the people of the State.

The Senate, it is supposed, will concur.

The preliminary surveys for the Northern Pacific Railway are being pushed forward with all possible despatch. Five parties are now in the field and another leaves next Thursday. The reports that the courier who had been despatched for the survey was to be suspended until further orders are incorrect.

ALABAMA.

Difficulty with the New City Government of Mobile—Two Rival Organizations—A Forged Bill Approved by the Governor.

MOBILE, Feb. 15, 1870.

The newly appointed Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council met in the Municipal Building at twelve o'clock to-day, for the purpose of being duly installed into their respective offices. Mayor Price retained possession of his office and the Aldermanic Chamber was appropriated for the proceedings. Mr. Harrington, the new Mayor, having been sworn in by Judge Elliott, proceeded to administer the oath to the Aldermen and Councilmen. A further organization was prevented by the reception of a special despatch to the *Register*, which was handed Mr. Harrington. The following is the substance:—

The select committee, into whose hands the Municipal bill of Mobile was referred, have reported that in consequence of surreptitious interlining of the original Municipal bill, whereby the City Engineer and Collector are to be retained, the Governor has approved a bill which never passed. Consequently the original bill is vitiated, and the committee will recommend an election by the people within thirty days.

All parties now agree that the bill as it now stands is not a law. It is reported that Mayor Price will contest the case and declines to vacate his office, and that he calls upon the people to support him.

THE BATTLE OF BRAINS.

Bewildering Excitement at the "Free Academy"—Eighty-six Students Dismissed by President Webb for Not Being Properly "Posted"—The Parents of the Boys Raising "High Daddy."

Quite a commotion has been created in certain up town circles by the action of the faculty of the College of the City of New York, by which some eighty-six of the students, during the past week, have been dropped from the rolls. It appears that at the meeting of the faculty, on the 24th of last month, a resolution was passed to the effect that "if, at the approaching examination, any student be rated deficient in more than two studies, he shall be dropped from the rolls of the College and be permitted to withdraw with a certificate of progress."

The examination took place, and eighty-six of the students were declared deficient. In passing the resolution it was decided by the faculty that to be "deficient" a student should have received less than five per cent of the total term marks and of the total examination marks. After the names of the deficient were sent in to General Webb, the President of the College, he forwarded the following note to the parents of each of them, stating the branches in which each pupil had been weighed and found wanting:—

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Feb. —, 1870.

SIR—Your son was deficient in (here branches were mentioned). I regret to inform you that he must be withdrawn. I remain your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER S. WEBB, President.

The hubbub that ensued after the announcement of the names of the deficient is said to have been very great in the College, but the faculty had put their foot down, and once for all determined that sluggards or pupils who had not brains enough to keep up with their classes should be weeded out. They, however, in establishing the rule concerning the deficient gave it out that all those dropped from the rolls could again enter the College and resume the classes from which they were dropped, if in the June following they passed a good examination. There are those who consider the new regulations rather arbitrary, but when the fact is taken into consideration that a pupil can be actually deficient in two important studies—say that of mathematics and English—and yet remain in good standing, they do not seem to be so very hard after all. Indeed, in every college of any consequence in the country where a student is found deficient in any one of his subjects he is expelled, and the word "deficient," it may be mentioned, does not simply imply that the pupil has only missed the maximum of any branch by a few points, but that he does not possess the necessary knowledge of the subject to entitle him to even a "mark" of mediocrity.

The following table, by sections, will give an idea of the way the students in this instance were dropped from the rolls, and whether they merited it or not. The numbers indicate the position each one held in his particular section, and the occupations of the parents will testify that the "dropping from the rolls" was indiscriminate. The deficients of the "introductory class" are alone given. There were no deficients in the two senior classes:—

Introductory Class.

Nos.	Mathematics 1,000.	Drawing 600.	English 1,000.	Latin 1,000.	Anatomy 770.	Chemistry 330.	Occupation of Parents.
SECTION FIRST.							
6	452	—	510	471	—	—	Stair builder.
10	619	—	610	779	—	—	Lawyer.
13	311	192	327	174	163	—	Merchant.
14	250	178	641	727	254	—	Physician.
SECTION SECOND.							
4	512	570	583	340	—	—	Merchant.
5	450	576	607	348	—	—	Clerk.
19	768	317	558	575	293	—	None.
27	—	—	602	579	310	—	Coal dealer.
SECTION THIRD.							
11	883	—	629	507	235	—	Pianofortes.
SECTION FOURTH.							
6	307	—	628	395	—	—	Rattan manufacturer.
19	517	205	553	718	220	—	Agent.
20	216	325	416	478	164	—	Clothing store.
SECTION FIFTH.							
9	769	285	—	788	—	—	None.
17	554	—	472	578	—	—	Grain dealer.
22	596	173	448	712	—	—	Merchant.
23	465	—	729	735	—	—	Housefurnishing goods.
SECTION SIXTH.							
2	489	—	479	632	239	—	Cutter.
6	315	139	310	531	204	—	Retired.
8	166	305	232	—	162	—	Merchant.
11	512	—	—	769	219	—	Stone setter.
12	373	—	424	737	110	—	Real estate broker.
15	285	—	425	370	353	—	Cartman.
18	466	264	259	234	162	—	Police.
20	239	306	403	—	84	—	Storekeeper.
22	—	—	387	585	231	—	None.
SECTION SEVENTH.							
21	507	266	—	—	344	—	Baker.
21	627	253	581	409	177	—	Storekeeper.
23	578	—	272	626	155	—	Baggage master.
24	416	237	—	517	254	—	Physician.
25	454	206	—	577	291	—	Vender.
27	297	59	435	618	58	—	Grocer.
33	375	255	—	796	384	—	Cattle dealer.
SECTION EIGHTH.							
1	459	—	1	579	89	—	Musician.
11	619	—	—	773	280	—	Hosiery.
13	605	—	—	778	194	—	Collector.
14	264	314	—	417	143	—	Grocer.
26	410	309	—	521	180	—	Builder.
SECTION NINTH.							
6	428	—	688	611	—	—	Engineer.
23	187	257	427	561	175	—	Merchant.
25	534	154	—	613	208	—	Clothier.
29	457	284	516	—	—	—	Laborer.
32	427	—	518	604	166	—	Carpenter.
SECTION TENTH.							
2	228	273	257	375	174	—	Driver.
4	532	—	456	876	—	—	Merchant.
14	415	—	513	672	195	0	Flour dealer.
15	237	*119	*320	*185	112	—	Plasterer.
27	235	—	—	629	93	—	Milk dealer.
SECTION ELEVENTH.							
2	717	235	—	717	268	0	Agent Amer News Co.
11	409	—	—	756	194	0	Life insurance.
16	169	—	98	298	211	—	Lawyer.
20	259	284	455	795	200	—	Merchant.
21	278	—	418	676	127	—	Organ builder.
24	789	—	—	700	228	—	Dentist.
31	116	—	580	821	79	—	Grocer.

*Shirked examination.

LOUISIANA.

Proposed Railroad Subsidy—Threatening Circulars to Members of the Legislature—Cowardly Assassination.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1870.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day appropriating $1,600,000 to the first railroad completed from New Orleans to Texas.

There are high tides at the Passes and all outward and inward bound vessels have crossed the bar.

A circular signed by order of "K. O. L." has been sent to the members of the Legislature, which, after referring to certain objectionable bills now before that body, concludes as follows:—

Therefore you are hereby warned that if you in any way countenance such financial frauds and permit the same to become laws, thereby doing the people an irreparable injury, in violation of your oaths and in disregard of your consciences, we will visit upon you swift but sure punishment. You have the choice between the honest discharge of your duties and the winning of our respect and protection on the one hand, and corruption, bribery and speedy punishment on the other. We know your residence. As your vote shall be recorded so will we act.

The *Times*, commenting on this, says:—Nothing can be conceived so anti-American as such a circular. In the darkness of the middle ages they might have been used as a means of intimidation, but they have no legitimate place in the annals of to-day in America, and should be frowned down by every man of common sense.

General St. John Liddell, of Catahoula parish, was killed on the steamer St. Marys, near his place yesterday, while eating dinner. The captain of the St. Marys says the party who killed him consisted of Colonel Charles Jones and his two sons. They came on the boat at Jones' place, five miles below Liddell's. The immediate cause of the homicide originated in the same transaction out of which grew the killing of John Nixon, Jr., at the Boston Club, in New Orleans, some weeks ago.

GEORGIA.

Election of United States Senators—Foster Blodget, Major Whitely and Colonel Farrow Elected—The Democrats Decline to Vote.

ATLANTA, Feb. 15, 1870.

The Senate and House met at ten o'clock this morning. At twelve o'clock they proceeded in the election of Senators. In the Senate Mr. Blodget, for the term commencing 1871, received 31 votes; present and not voting, 7. Mr. Farrow, for the term ending 1873, received 29 votes; present and not voting, 10. Mr. Whitely, for the term ending 1871, received 25 votes; present and not voting, 9.

In the House Mr. Blodget received 84 votes, present and not voting, 35; Mr. Farrow received 75 votes, present and not voting, 40; Mr. Whitely received 82, present and not voting, 37.

The democrats made no nominations and generally abstained from voting, preferring to rely on the admission of Hill and Miller. The republican candidates received the vote of nearly two-thirds of those present, and a majority on a joint ballot of all the members elected. Both houses will meet in joint convention to-morrow at twelve o'clock to announce the result. Colonel Farrow is now Attorney General of the State. He was a native of South Carolina, educated at the University of Virginia, and is a Union man. Major Whitely is Solicitor General of the Inferior Court and was a member of the Constitutional Convention under the reconstruction acts.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pluvius was last evening in a most untoward mood and vented his wrathful spite in a pitilessly pelting rain storm; but for all this the charmingly cosey Fifth Avenue theatre was well filled to witness the first presentation in this country of "Frou-Frou," so long underlined here, and regarding which the public have been so long on the tiptoe of expectation. The drama of "Frou-Frou" is a new play, and was first produced in the gay French capital, where it is now the great dramatic sensation. Mr. Daly, with characteristic managerial foresight, saw that, properly adapted, it might be made as popular to a New York audience. In the work of adaptation he has succeeded most admirably. The cunning skill of his dramatic genius is shown in every scene and act, and underlying the plot are admirably telling hits upon fashions, amusements and the like. Notwithstanding the thrilling effectiveness of the drama the plot is very simple. Frou-Frou (Miss Agnes Ethel) is a beautiful girl, all life and frivolity. Of two lovers, Comte de Valreas (Mr. G. Parkes) and Henri Sartorys (Mr. George Clarke), she accepts the latter on the advice of her sister Louise. They live happily for four years in Paris and have a beautiful boy. She is all gayety and devoted to dress, operas, theatres, carriages, liveried footmen, private theatricals and every sort of fashionable amusement. He prefers his own fireside and the society of his boy to fashionable frivolities. The father of Frou-Frou, Brigard (Mr. Davidge), leaves Paris for three months, and Louise (Miss Kate Newton), sister of Frou-Frou, and who, by the way, secretly loved Gilbert's husband before his marriage, comes to live with them. She is domestic, a quiet, stay-at-home body, and takes charge of the household, which is greatly improved under her management. Comte de Valreas, the discarded lover of Frou-Frou, resumes his attentions to her, and, finally, through making her jealous of her sister Louise, induces her to elope with him, and they go to Venice to live. Her husband fights a duel with the runaway Valreas, and the latter comes home and dies, repentent of his follies, and, at last, forgiven by her husband. The curtain falls upon his placing the hand of Louise in that of her husband and begging them to marry after his death. The absorbing interest of the play is kept up to the close. Baron de Cambri (Mr. James Lewis) infuses, as he always does, grotesque comicality into his part, which is that of a very meek, but excessively voluble man, kept in perpetual fear and awe by his strong-minded and imperial wife the Baroness de Cambri (Mrs. Gilbert, who plays the *rôle* of a fashionable lady with great spirit. Of course the chief interest of the piece centres in the character taken by Miss Ethel. She played her part to the life. Gay, volatile, a beautiful simplicity warped and spoiled and made criminal by the faults of her education and surroundings more than ingrained proclivity to evil doing. Miss Newton, whose first appearance in this theatre was last evening, sustained her reputation as a brilliant actress. Mr. Clarke was unexceptionable in his part and so were Mr. Parkes and Mr. Davidge. In fact, all played well. For a first night's presentation it went off finely. The piece is most elegantly mounted and the dresses of the ladies magnificent. It was received with repeated applause, and Miss Ethel and Miss Newton were recalled after the third act. There is certainly nothing of the shockingly unusual tendency attributed to Parisian plays in the drama, but it tells the truth about human nature in vivid colors. It unquestionably will enjoy a long and successful run. It will be played every evening this week and at the matinée on Saturday.

STADT THEATRE—BARBE BLEU.—This, one of the funniest of Offenbach's peculiar conceptions of operatic music, was performed last night at the Stadt theatre, and for the first time in the German language in this country. It is, since *opera bouffe* is beginning to be the rage among the Germans, quite creditable to the managers of this formerly somewhat neglected institution that they strive to elevate it to what a metropolitan theatre ought to be. The performance yesterday, even for a first representation, was better than a majority of the audience, which quite filled the house, expected. Everybody knows the story of "Bluebeard," and how Offenbach burlesqued it. It is needless, therefore, to repeat the funny and utterly improbable, yet amusing fable. But Miss Elsa Chorherr, as Bulotte, charmed everybody by her acting, and her singing can be compared to the best buffo singing yet heard in this city. In the second act, before King Bobeche, she united the peasant girl with the lady so archly that the whole house burst out in loud applause. Mr. Guthery, as King Bobeche, was excellent, especially in the kissing scene. Bluebeard (Mr. Herrmann) was everything that could be desired in action, but his singing was somewhat mediocre. But since he did what was in his power, and did that much well, the audience called him also before the curtain. Chorus and scenery astounded the beholders, for such extravagance has not been known in the annals of the Stadt theatre, the management of which has always been rather parsimonious.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Theodore Thomas and his "forty musicians" have at last put their "trust in Providence," in which town they fiddle on Wednesday evening.

Jem Mace and John C. Heenan, the champions of the prize ring, are engaged to appear at the Tammany on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, in a grand pugilistic "set-to" during the performances each evening.

M. C. Drivet, of the Théâtre Français, takes his benefit on the evening of Friday, February 18. The programme will consist of the first act of "Barbe Bleue," by Offenbach, and the three act opera bouffe "Le Sourd," by Adam.

Starr and Ryine, of the Théâtre Français, will take a benefit on Thursday evening, upon which occasion the first act of "The Duchess," and three acts of "Genevieve" will be given.

The elongated Chinaman Chang and his little almond-eyed wife, King Foo, have joined Newcomb's negro minstrel troupe and will appear with them this evening in Cincinnati.

Ned Warner is Hamleting in Savannah.

The Holman opera troupe are doing "Barbe Bleu" in English for the Kanucks of Toronto.

Hartz, the illusionist, has fitted up a neat *bijou* hall of magic on Broadway, which will be formally opened to the public on next Monday evening.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening at Association Hall for the benefit of the Sunday school of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. A good programme is offered and a number of prominent *artistes* will assist at the entertainment, including Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss Charlotte W. Hutchings and Mr. John P. Morgan.

FIRES ON LONG ISLAND.

Destructive Conflagrations at Astoria and the Union Course—Two Men Burned to Death—Loss About $25,000.

About four o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Nassau Oil Works, situated on the river, just above the Ninety-second street ferry house in Astoria. An alarm was speedily sounded, which was promptly responded to by the Fire Department. Soon after operations were begun it was reported that a man named Hanks, a brother of one of the principal owners, was supposed to be in the burning works, and as soon as the flames had been sufficiently subdued a rigorous search was made for him, which resulted in the finding of his body, so disfigured as to preclude the possibility of recognition. There could be no doubt, however, of his identity, as he was known to be in charge of the works that night alone. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. The impression among the employés, however, is that a flame from a match or lamp in the hands of Hanks, who was attending to the running off of a still, must have come in contact with the gas arising during the operation, and thus caused an explosion, resulting in the almost instant death of the man, and setting fire to the works. O'Connor's ice house, immediately adjoining the oil works, was also burned, but not entirely destroyed owing to the great exertions of the firemen.

Fortunately the oil company had but a limited stock on hand—it is reported not over 100 barrels in all. The ice house was empty, Mr. O'Connor, like other dealers, having collected no ice this season. Insurance on oil works reported to be heavy; the amount and names of companies could not be learned. Ice house was insured in Humboldt Insurance Company. Great praise is due to the firemen for their exertions, as the fire occurred in the immediate vicinity of Steben Oil Refinery, the gas house, railroad depot and Alta Vela Phosphate Company' works, and but for their determined efforts, under the direction of Chief Engineer Nevins, a disastrous conflagration would have occurred.

On Monday evening, quite late, a fire broke out in a barn on the premises adjoining the Union Course, formerly owned by John Botts, where was kept the well known Union Course Hotel, which communicated to and destroyed an adjoining building. In the building where the fire originated was a large quantity of hay and grain and a valuable pair of mules, all of which were consumed. It is believed that the lessee of the premises, a German named Libtz, has perished in the flames, as he is said to have been in the habit of getting intoxicated and going into the barn to sleep and also smoking there, and this rumor is strengthened by the fact that he has not been seen since the fire and a portion of burned clothing and some human bones have been found. The loss will amount to about $4,000, on which there is no insurance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15, 1870.

The United States steamer Seminole, from Key West, arrived here last evening and is anchored at Quarantine. She was ordered here in consequence of yellow fever on board.

Lieutenant Commander R. R. Wallace has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander W. W. Maclay has been detached from signal duty and ordered to the Naval Observatory. Lieutenant Commander William K. Wheeler has been detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Colorado. Assistant Paymaster T. C. Alley has been detached from the Maumee and ordered to settle accounts.

"SUSAN'S" HALF CENTURY.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Birth of Susan B. Anthony—Personal Sketch from Her Own Impressions and Recollection—Twenty Years of Woman's Work—Complimentary Testimonial by Her Well Wishers and Fellow Workers.

Miss Susan B. Anthony attained the fiftieth anniversary of her birth yesterday. The ladies of the Women's Bureau very commendably arranged that this eventful day should not pass without a celebration, and, though it was opposed by Miss Anthony, she yielded to the counsels of her friends, and with uncharacteristic meekness placed herself at their disposal.

To the invitations that the Bureau sent out inviting Susan's friends to a reception last night at the office of the *Revolution*, East Twenty-third street, there was a large and hearty response. The parlors of the house were crowded with a bevy of fair women and of noted men, all of whom greeted Susan with the heartiest and kindest of congratulations, and evidently sincerely wished her another fifty years' lease of her useful and eventful life. Among those present were Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Dr. Wetherby, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Lozier, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. and Miss Allen (Jamestown), Mrs. Dr. Smith, Miss Stanton (niece of Mrs. Stanton), Mr. Junius Browne, Miss Lily Gilbert, Miss Hutchins and Mr. Tilton. The invitation cards, elegantly engraved and printed on fine paper with the letters W. B. elaborately wrought in an embossed monogram, were as follows:—

The ladies of the Woman's Bureau invite you to a reception on Tuesday evening, February 15, to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of Susan B. Anthony.

On this occasion her friends will be afforded an opportunity to testify their appreciation of her twenty years' services in behalf of woman.

ELIZABETH B. PHELPS,
MRS. A. B. DARLING,
CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR.
41 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, New York.

A number of letters had been received during the day from Senators and others, who were admirers of the public life of Miss Anthony, in all of which the writers testified practically their appreciation of the public work done by Susan during the busy years of her busy life. Pleasant recognitions of the day in the shape of testimonials of regard from those among her own sex in humble life, whom she had been instrumental in benefiting, were found upon the tables, as well as similar recognitions in tangible shape from those who fill a more prominent place in public life.

It was regarded last night and was a topic of conversation that the public announcement that Susan was fifty years old was one more of the courageous things for which her life has been distinguished. Battling with the wrong and striving for the right has not left so rigid a mark of the progress of the years upon her features so as to prevent her keeping up a little fiction about her being fair and forty. Miss Anthony preferred the truth, and she says that the register in the family Bible supports the assertion that a half century of rolling years have passed before her.

Life to her has been real and earnest. She was born in Massachusetts; her mother was a Baptist and her father was a Quaker. At five years of age her family removed into Washington county, N. Y., and her father commenced, in 1825, with Judge McClellan, the business of the manufacturing of cotton. Though there was no need for it, pecuniarily, the business at that time being prosperous, her father carrying out the principle that he thoroughly adhered in, that girls should be able to earn their own living as well as boys, she began to teach a school at fifteen years old, and that she continued until she was thirty years of age. In 1837 there was a great commercial crash, and with it her father lost his property, and the training of her early life became very useful in fitting her to acquire the means for supporting herself. She was a practical believer in temperance, and the first speech she ever made, which was in 1849, in Rochester, was in connection with this movement. It is also worthy of note that this speech was provoked by the determination of those who were in charge of this movement to prevent women speaking. Miss Anthony had not at that time heard anything about "woman's rights," but she set about organizing a Woman's Temperance Convention at Albany. She made the acquaintance of Mrs. Stanton in 1851 and 1852. Miss Anthony canvassed the State upon the temperance question. At the Syracuse convention that year she was appointed secretary. Finding that the drunkard's wives could not help themselves, she in 1853 sought the establishment of a convention in New York State for woman's rights. She obtained the services of the Rev. W. H. Channing in writing out an address for a call for a New York State Convention, to be held on the 1st of September, of 1854. During that year and in 1855 she visited sixty counties, advocating this question. In February, 1854, she went to Albany and held a State Convention there. It was at this convention Mrs. Stanton read her first address. Right along up to last night has Miss Anthony labored in this cause, and onward unto victory is still her motto. For ten years she also advocated the claims of the New York Teachers' Association, and succeeded in raising the salaries of those teachers permanently.

It is worthy of note that this "rub-a-dub of agitation," as Daniel Webster used to say, was carried on without being backed by a large subscription list. Miss Anthony worked it very much on the Micawber plan, trusting to anything that may turn up for finding the pecuniary sinews of war, and she says she always had enough and to spare. The details of her management, which she explained to our reporter, were eminently practical and were crowned with success. In 1866 and 1867 she committed the mistake for which she has not to this day been forgiven by many who sympathize with her on all the great public movements to which she is allied. In 186-, the people of Kansas were to decide the question of admitting to the franchise what Horace Greeley called "the less muscular sex." Miss Anthony was deserted by Mr. Greeley, Mr. Beecher and others on this question and in her Kansas campaign, George Francis Train, whom she had never seen before, joined her in "stumping" Kansas on the woman suffrage question. Exceptions were taken as to the wisdom of this course, mainly because of Mr. Train's eccentricities, and Susan has not yet been forgiven for this daring escapade.

The remainder of Miss Anthony's public career is contemporaneous with the news of to-day; and last night showed that the hearts and heads of good and noble women recognized it as worthy of respect and commendation.

The proceedings of last evening were of a social and informal character. Groups gathered themselves around a centre table and listened to poems, letters, sentiments and addresses sent by approving friends.

THE CHINESE LABORERS IN TEXAS.—A letter has been received in this city from General J. G. Walker, announcing that he had arrived in Texas with the 250 Chinese laborers lately conveyed by him from San Francisco via the Mississippi river. General Walker writes that the Chinamen are at work on the Texas Central Railroad, near Calvert, Texas, where they are giving entire satisfaction, and appeared contented. He thinks it probable that he will return to California for a fresh lot of the same kind of labor during the spring.—*Baltimore Sun, Feb. 14.*

A.—If You Want a Barrel of Good Flour Go to FUSSELL'S, 309 FOURTH AVENUE. You will save money.

A Merchant of Responsibility and in Good standing desires to make an arrangement with some large manufacturer to act as agent for the sale of goods. He will be prepared to make advances upon goods consigned to his house to an amount of $25,000 to $100,000. A business in metals preferred. Address E. E. H., box 4,600 New York Post office.

A.—To The Rescue, Ho!—Gentlemen and ladies, who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and unctuous hair dyes, are invited to try PHALON'S new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts Made to Order of New York Mills at $35 per dozen. "Hand made." 293 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot, 46 Cliff street.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, 704 Broadway, raised Mr. Kuhn, 62 Stanton street, out of his bed in three days.

Iron Crestings for French Roofs, of Twenty-two different patterns, unequalled in beauty of design. Specimen sheets sent on application. Iron Fronts and every description of Iron Work for Buildings.
J. L. JACKSON & BRO.
Iron works in Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

New Discovery.
ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE.
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.: Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminaria, Scorbut, &c., &c., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD.
General Depot—A. BERNARD, 51 Cedar street.
For sale by all respectable druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

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CUBA.

Another Foul Murder in Havana.

The Outbreak Among the Volunteers in Matanzas.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, with three days later news. The purser will accept our thanks for favors received.

Still Another Murder—The Outbreak in Matanzas—Determined Action of the Governor—The Ringleaders Imprisoned—General Orders to the Volunteers—Goyeneche's Official Report—A Reconnoissance—Valmaseda's Movements—Jordan's Property Sequestrated.

HAVANA, Feb 10, 1870.

Up to this date no discoveries have been made as to who was the assassin of Mr. Isaac Greenwalth. And it is entirely safe to say none will be. Applauded by his comrades for the act he had committed, and, indeed, assisted by them in its consummation, and with no reason to believe that he would be punished more than have others for similar acts, it is clear enough that the assassin had no reason for concealing himself; and no one doubts that the head of the police could place his hand on him at any moment he chose; but the man was a volunteer, he was assisted by volunteers, and without some energetic action on the part of the American or Prussian government, such as in the case of the former the past gives us no warrant to expect, he will never be brought to justice. It is indicative of the popular sentiment here that the journals, while yet harping on the assassination of Castañon, have no word of description or condemnation for this far more dastardly outrage.

On Sunday evening following this murder another was committed by a party of men on Felipe Valdes, a carpenter in the Havana Railroad shop. During the night he was taken from his residence, killed and the body placed on the railroad track over which the train habitually passed early in the morning, in order that it might be run over by the cars. It was however, perceived in time. Valdes, though a native of the island, was a long time resident of the United States, though it does not appear that he ever took out papers of naturalization. So far as is known nothing has been done in the matter.

The outbreak in Matanzas, following the receipt of the news of Castañon's death, as mentioned in my last, was like to have been most serious in its consequences, and was only quelled by the determined action of the Governor. An infuriate mob of volunteers gathered before the palace and demanded that the prisoners charged with disloyalty should be delivered to them. The Governor, having ascertained that the few regular soldiers garrisoned there would stand by him, ordered them to load their pieces. He then informed the rioters that in no case would he yield to their demand, and that unless order was restored he would send to Colon for troops for that purpose. This bold action intimidated them and they dispersed. Afterwards, at the direction of the Captain General, six of the ringleaders were arrested and sent here, and they are now in the Cabañas fortress.

Following these and other outrages, with which the readers of the HERALD are familiar, the Captain General began such energetic action as was practicable. He called together the commanders of the volunteers and informed them that they would be held responsible for the good conduct of their men; he directed that the volunteers should neither wear their uniforms nor carry arms except when on duty, and issued the following general order to be read to them, which has not been made public:—

HEADQUARTERS—GENERAL ORDER TO THE CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE OF CUBA, Feb. 8, 1870.

VOLUNTEERS—Yesterday the capital of this island witnessed a civil funeral which will leave deep impressions on the noble hearts of those that defend the holy cause of our Patria. The corpse of the unfortunate Don Gonzalo Castañon was conducted to its last home, and all classes of society assisted to pay a tribute of esteem to him who was a tireless hero of the nationality of which to-day he is a martyr. This solemn, magnificent, sublime act took place in the midst of admirable order and decency, of respectful silence which seemed impossible in the crowded multitude which obstructed the streets, and contemplated in amazement the spectacle of a people who, silent through grief, directed their prayers to Heaven in favor of the dead. The volunteers gave still another proof of their circumspection, their generosity and their patriotism, not consenting that a cry should disturb this solemn funeral ceremony, not even to manifest their indignation against the assassins of him who with honor was their companion. This grand religious ceremony terminated, and near night some fanatical persons, drunk or crazy, gave vent to subversive cries and were arrested, to be judged by the tribunals, while others paid with their lives for their temerity, and for this reason I address my voice to you to-day. Those that break the laws and punish with their own hands in place of furthering the ends of justice give the impression that they commit an act of vengeance. These men tarnish the noble cause to which they belong, injure the cause of Spain and can only be counseled by our enemies. These men will respond before the tribunals for their conduct. Volunteers, I recommend that all and each one of you be a shield of the law, sustainers of authority and of that justice which is one of the words of my programme, which I will fulfil as I desire to be fulfilled. Your Captain General CABALLERO DE RODAS.

For the past forty-eight hours the city has been very quiet. A few offences are reported, but not of a political character. Johnson and Foster, victims of the affair on Sunday, are said to be slowly improving.

The official report of General Goyenecke concerning his recent march from Puerto Principe adds little to information already furnished. No large body of insurgents were encountered, and, of course, no engagement took place. In the outset he speaks of the march as a reconnoissance to Guaimaro, Cascorro and Guanica, where the chief elements of assistance were concentrated, in order to appreciate their importance, judge of the state of the country and the necessities of the approaching campaign. It is a usual way for commanders in this island to speak of any military operation which results in nothing as a reconnoissance, and this may be fairly set down as among that class. He places the insurgent loss at seventy-seven killed, including six officers, many wounded and sixteen prisoners, and his own loss one officer and four men killed, three officers and twenty-two men wounded, the greater part lightly, and six contused. A new campaign will be inaugurated at once, when more or less will be accomplished.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba to the 4th mention the departure of Valmaseda after being much felicitated, for Manzanillo, Bayamo and thence to Las Tunas. What his immediate purpose is is not mentioned. The *Bandera Española* reiterates the story of complete pacification and says the troops in their movements encounter no enemy. From Manzanillo and Bayamo we learn that preparations were in progress for the reception of Valmaseda. A journal of the latter place of the 6th mentions a surprise on the 26th ult. of the encampment of Maximo Gomez, where were captured munitions, horses, provisions and correspondence. Among the latter was a letter from Quesada attributing his deposition to his having ordered two executions by shooting and having removed a sub-prefect. Also that "the filibuster Jordan, disenchanted at the non-fulfilment of the promises of the government of Cespedes, had embarked for the United States," in which, of course, there is no shadow of truth.

Dates from Trinidad mention the execution on the 1st inst. of Don Andres Matamoros, a youth twenty years of age, who was made prisoner at Polo Viego. He met his death with admirable serenity. An encounter on the estate Caridad with the insurgents under the chief Lugones is reported, in which four men were killed, including said chief.

The Havana journals of last evening announce the receipt of telegrams from the Cinco Villas to the effect that the remaining bands of insurrectionists are being actively pursued by the troops; that some small encounters had taken place in which some were killed, wounded and captured, and that a number of horses and arms were taken; which are precisely the notices that have been passing over the wires from that locality for the past six months. A doctor, practising in the city, has been arrested, charged with an attempt to poison the editor of *Moro Muza*, a satirical paper, for whom he was prescribing, and he is now in prison.

The Departure of Valmaseda for Las Tunas—Imposing Ceremonies on the Occasion—A Subscription on Foot for His Children—Confirmation of Insurgent Successes—A Spanish Force Ambuscaded and Cut to Pieces.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 4, 1870.

The great Valmaseda leaves to-day for Las Tunas, and we are inconsolable, or at least the *Bandera Española* says so. Yesterday being his saint's day, a ball in his honor at the Palace was numerously attended, and a grand illumination took place. Most imposing ceremonies will take place on his departure this afternoon, when he will address the volunteers. A number of prominent citizens will escort the Cienfuegos, which carries him outside the harbor, in a small steamer.

Colonel Juan Ojeda will remain here as Governor *ad interim*. The French Brigadier Detenre is still here, but I presume is not to be trusted with the command of the town.

A subscription has been set on foot here for the children of Valmaseda, initiated by some officials, who have contributed largely; but as they are connected with confiscated estates and other lucrative positions they can well afford to do so. Many of the merchants are much disgusted at being called on to subscribe from one to two hundred dollars for the benefit of a lieutenant general with a large salary, and, what is of much greater moment to a Spaniard, ample opportunities for increasing it. At early morn recently many little strips of paper were found in the streets on which were printed "*Valmaseda el ladron pidiendo limosna*" (Valmaseda, the robber, seeking alms).

The news of the capture of a convoy by the insurgents, as mentioned in my last, is confirmed. It consisted of some eighty mules, all of which were lost. Another disaster recently befel the Spanish near San Luis, resulting from an ambuscade into which a body of them fell, and for which Jordan and Marmol got the credit. A trench was formed across the road, which was manned by a few men. Upon this the Spaniards advanced, when the main body of the Cubans fell on the flanks of the Spanish force and cut it to pieces. The loss is variously estimated from twenty to sixty.

THE STOUGHTON (MASS.) TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Hill Makes a Full Confession—The Old Man Jacobs Kicked and Beaten to Death.

[From the Boston Herald, Feb. 15.]

After a week's confinement and a series of rigid cross-examinations before the Coroner's jury Maria Hill, the half-breed Indian who was arrested on suspicion of being a party to the foul murder at the Hannah Bird estate, in Stoughton, on the 6th inst., concluded last Sunday night to divulge the facts within her knowledge, and in that manner escape punishment herself. Detective Pinkham and deputy Eldridge, of the State Constabulary force, remained with the woman Friday night, and, feeling assured that they were on the right scent, Mrs. Hill became shaky, and on Saturday broke down and remained in very low spirits all day. Meanwhile the detectives continued to work up the case, and expected from the important facts in their possession to induce the woman to confess everything this morning. They visited Stoughton at an early hour yesterday, but were anticipated in the confession, as the woman caved in much earlier than they had expected. Throughout Sunday she cried bitterly, and in the evening expressed a desire to learn whether or not Mr. Prescott, one of the town constables, was going to return. From her general demeanor it was evident that she was wavering on the question of telling something or keeping it secret, and towards nine o'clock in the evening Mr. Prescott informed her that if she desired to communicate anything he was prepared to hear it. After ruminating for several minutes she said she would relate all she knew in connection with the murder, and her recital occupied about half an hour. Having listened to the story until she finished, the officer, who was the only person in the room with her during the night, caused her to go over the story again while he reduced it to writing, and when this was finished the woman affixed her name to the paper as her confession of the facts from the inception of the foul plot until the murder had been committed, as well as the movements of the trio of murderers up to the time of their arrest. The following is a copy of the confession:—

THE REVELATIONS.

I suppose we did kill Jacobs. We went to his house to beat and rob him. It was all planned. We left home just after supper—Hill, Phillips and myself—and went across the field to the road leading to Hannah Bird's, thence to Hannah Bird's house. I went into the house first and said "Good evening." Hill and Phillips then followed after. They winked at me to take care of Aunt Hannah, and I pushed her back into a room and held her arms. By that time they had Mr. Jacobs down. I went and looked in at them, and saw both of them kicking him. I got frightened, and thought they might kill him, or that somebody might come in and catch us, and I went out doors. In about five minutes they came out. We all went home, and I got into the house about five minutes before they did. When we got in the fire was out, and Hill made up a new fire. Not a word was spoken. I took up Hill's shirt and was working on it when Mrs. Baptiste came in. We were gone about three-quarters of an hour (as near as I can recollect) at Hannah Bird's. I awoke some time in the night and said, "It's awful cold here; Hill, make a fire." I got no answer, and turned over to where he was when I laid down. He was not there, but came into the room about fifteen minutes afterwards. I asked him how long he had been up. He did not reply. He had no shoes on his feet. He made a fire and went to sleep. It was the understanding that I should take care of Aunt Hannah, and they would fix Jacobs and get his money and watch. I heard them say they had got his watch and money. I don't know what they did with, but I think they must have buried them. Hill said to Phillips before the affair, "If we get the money and get clear we will go to Virginia in the Spring." He told me that if I told about the affair he would kill me, and that is why I have not told before. The lamp was on the table. I heard the chimney smash soon after entering Jacobs', and the light then went out. I suppose they thought Aunt Hannah would not know them, because they said she was foolish and could not remember. Phillips was anxious to go away, and wanted some of the money.

MARIA HILL.

The confession was made known only to the Coroner's jury yesterday morning. Mrs. Hill soon after expressed a desire to make some alterations in her testimony of last week, and upon being recalled testified to the following facts in addition to those contained in the written confession:—

Between two and three o'clock Sunday afternoon we talked about the robbery, and Hill and Phillips said they would pound Jacobs until they got his money. The work was all planned beforehand, and Sunday was fixed upon as the time to do it. About half-past six o'clock we started out, and reached Bird's house without delay. Jacobs was sitting in a rocking chair, near the table and stove. I don't know whether I pushed Aunt Hannah over or not. I don't think I held her down more than five or ten minutes. Mr. Jacobs made no outcry. Phillips struck him first in the face, while he was sitting in the chair. They then pulled him out of the chair upon the floor and kicked and stamped upon him. I was standing in the bedroom door, and Aunt Hannah was behind me in the bedroom. I started for home first and they followed me directly afterwards. I ran some distance, and upon reaching home put my feet in the oven. There was no fire, but the stove was warm. There was a light in my room and I took up Hill's shirt to work upon. I was at work on it when Hill and Philips came in. I told Hill to make a fire, and he did so. They came in quietly and sat down after making the fire. [The witness at this point repeated her previous testimony relating to Mrs. Baptiste's invitation to visit her room, and also stated that she, Philips and Hill accepted and went in, Burnsides having been in there before they started in.] Hill went out of Mrs. Baptiste's first, at about eleven o'clock, and Phillips and myself followed about twenty-five minutes later.

After I went to bed, or between that time and morning, I did not hear Burnsides call to any one. At the time I awoke and felt so cold I didn't know that Hill was out. He came in very quietly and was in his stocking feet. I asked him "Where have you been?" He did not tell me, but said it was about one o'clock. I don't know how long he had been gone. Can't tell that Hill and Philips talked the matter over that morning in the "buttery." When Jacobs was attacked I don't think he made any resistance, because he didn't have time to do so. There was no light in the room when we came out of the house; I can't tell the position of the parties at that time. Hill and Philips stamped on Jacobs before the light went out. We were not disguised at all. We agreed on Sunday to say that no one went out after dark. We thought we could lay it to Dedier and Forrest and get out of it in that way, though I did hear Forrest say he knew how things were situated at Jacobs'. We never talked with any other persons about going with us, and don't think any other person knew of our plan. I think Hill would be the one to have charge of the watch and money. I did not say anything to Aunt Hannah, and she didn't say anything to me. I first learned of Jacobs' death from four young fellows who came to our house toward night on Monday. It was after Hill and Phillips came down to the village. They had no weapons or slungshots with them when they came down that night. They stamped on Jacobs with one foot—not jumping upon him. Having visited Miss Bird's house with the Coroner and jurors (a recess was taken early in the afternoon), I confirm my previous testimony of to-day relative to the mode of proceeding at the time of the robbery and murder, and have pointed out the true position of the chair Jacobs sat in, of the position of the table, and our manner of entering the house and disposing of Aunt Hannah. Before we went in on Sunday night we stopped and looked in at the windows to see the position of things. I wore a hood and also the shawl I now wear. After supper Sunday night Hill said that if we were going over to Jacobs' we had better start, and we did start immediately afterwards. Phillips said he had a brother running on a boat between Boston and Portland, whose name was William. I was married to Hill four years ago the last day of May, at Medford, by Rev. Mr. Hooker. I didn't want to tell this story before because Hill threatened to kill me if I did. I think he would kill me if he got a chance. He killed Jacobs, and I think he would as soon kill me now, if not sooner. We had agreed to keep silent and I was afraid of him.

This finished Maria's evidence, but subsequently several other witnesses were called. Miss Eliza Jones testified that she and her brother visited the "Bird place" on Sunday and remained with the old people until sunset. This evidence tended to show that the old couple were alive at sunset. Enoch Farrington testified that he had worked for Jacobs and Miss Bird, and on one occasion, several years since, Miss Bird asked him to count some gold and silver coin. There was so much of it that he concluded it was better to weigh it, and she procured the steelyards for him. The coin weighed either twelve or sixteen pounds—he did not remember which, but was certain that it was either one or the other. Among the coins there was one twenty dollar gold piece, two ten dollar gold pieces and an English sovereign. Mr. Alonzo G. Stetson corroborated the testimony relative to Miss Bird being possessed of silver coin. The prisoner Phillips was then recalled, and, after a short recess had been taken by the jury, he was cross-examined again.

THE PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

Hill and Phillips were brought before Trial Justice Blodgett last Saturday evening on a charge of wilfully taking the life of the old man Jacobs, and, the government being anxious to await further developments by the Coroner's jury, the preliminary examination was postponed, and the prisoners were fully committed until this (Tuesday) evening, when a hearing will be had before the Trial Justice.

THE GREAT QUESTION JUST NOW IN MISSISSIPPI.—The leading question in Mississippi, that absorbs the attention of the people and the discussion of which occupies the larger portion of the editorial area of the Mississippi press, is, to borrow the language of the discussion, whether that State is to be "let in" or "got back."—*St. Louis Republican*, Feb. 12.

THE SPANIARDS' VICTIM.

THE RECENT BUTCHERY IN HAVANA.

Arrival of Greenwalth's Remains in New York—The Funeral to Take Place To-Day—A Public Demonstration Prevented—Harrowing Details of the Outrage.

The remains of Isaac Greenwalth, who was assassinated in the streets of Havana by a mob of Spanish volunteers, on the 6th instant, arrived in this city yesterday morning, on the steamer Bienville. Full particulars of the murder of Greenwalth and the wounding of his companions, Foster and Johnson, were given in the HERALD's Havana correspondence last Sunday. It will be remembered that four young men named Greenwalth, Foster, Johnson and Wells, who had just been sent to Havana by the wholesale drug firm of Lanman & Kemp, to be employed in their branch establishment at that place, while walking along the street, shortly after their arrival, were assaulted by a Spanish volunteer and horribly mutilated by an infuriated mob, which immediately assembled. The only reason assigned for this brutal act was that

THEY HAD ON BLUE CRAVATS,

which the strangers, ignorant of the significance of that color in Cuba, had innocently worn, as is oftentimes the custom of foreigners in hot climates. One of the party escaped uninjured, and two, after receiving numerous dangerous bullet and sabre wounds, were rescued; but Greenwalth, having first been shot, was knocked down with a slungshot, stamped upon, stabbed and slashed in the most fiendish manner.

EYE WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED

under oath that, after the unfortunate Greenwalth was mortally wounded, his arms were tied behind him and in this condition he was compelled to walk to the office of police, sustained by the density of the crowd around him and followed by volunteers, shouting "Death to insurrects!" and yelling like demons. One of these, with a knife, cut the bands which bound the unfortunate man's arms, then struck him a violent blow in the back, which would have prostrated a strong man. All along the march he was beaten with sticks and bayonets, every vile coward of which the crowd was composed having a fling at him, until with blood streaming from the wounds in his head and one in the vicinity of his heart he was hustled into the office of the Celador, and fell headlong dead upon the floor. Here the wretches continued to jeer at and treat with indignity the body, which was finally picked up and thrown on to a bier which had been brought for that purpose with a thud like a side of beef. So dreadful was this sight that a lady, standing on the housetop opposite, fainted with horror.

HIS BODY WAS STRIPPED

and buried naked in a shallow trench, but on the following day the agents of Messrs. Lanman & Kemp succeeded in obtaining the remains and had them embalmed. The clothing of deceased had been stolen by some of the savages who buried him, the body was tumbled into the "grave," and was not even straightened out, but allowed to lay as it fell, and was then covered with stones and earth.

With great difficulty the permission to exhume the body was obtained, owing to the fact that ecclesiastical law regulates such matters here.

After the affair a crowd gathered around the house in which these young men were employed with fierce shouts and yells, crying "death to insurrects," and threatening to burn the place. During all this time it does not seem that the officials or authorities made the slightest effort to interfere, and only after the worst was accomplished did they take the matter in hand.

On Monday evening the journals in Havana contained the following:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.—

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock M., when passing the parque fronting the Cafe Louvre, the foreigners, Mr. Hugh Johnson, Mr. Isaac Greenwalth, Mr. Gardner Wells and Thomas E. Foster encountered a white man, tall and thin, with pantaloons and vest of nankeen color, black overcoat and Panama hat, who seized with his hand the blue cravat which the last mentioned wore and pulled it off, expressing himself in terms which he could not comprehend on account of not knowing the language, and as they pursued their way the unknown drew a revolver and fired at said foreigner, as the result of which Isaac Greenwald, in a few moments, fell. In appreciation of this painful occurrence and to assist the immediate action of the tribunals, his Excellency, the Superior Political Governor, has determined to offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the unknown aggressor, with the specific proofs of his identity. This notice is published in all the periodicals for general information. The Secretary,

CESARIO FERNANDEZ.

HAVANA, Feb. 7, 1870.

THE REMAINS IN NEW YORK.

The steamer Bienville arrived at pier 36 North river yesterday morning, but, in accordance with arrangements previously made by Mr. William Kemp, the case containing the body of Greenwalth was quietly transferred to a tug and landed at the barge office, foot of Broadway, where an express wagon was at hand to convey the remains to their destination. The object of this transfer was to prevent any demonstration being made over the remains, for reasons which will be subsequently explained. The utmost secrecy was observed in the movements of those having charge of the body, which was finally taken to the undertaking establishment of Osborn, Martin & Co., No. 311 Bowery. Here Mr. William Kemp met the parties accompanying the remains and made

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT.

The funeral will take place to-day from the establishment in the Bowery, at a quarter to eleven, and the remains will be interred in Bay Cemetery, beyond Williamsburg. It was at first contemplated to take the body to the residence of the deceased, but its condition rendered such a step impracticable.

The funeral will be conducted without any display or public demonstration, although on the arrival of the remains several organizations commenced preparations for making a grand affair of the event. Among them were the Cuban League, recently organized in this city, several masonic societies, of which order Greenwalth was a member, and a large number of the citizens of New York, who desired to receive in a public manner the remains of

THE AMERICAN MARTYR

to Spanish butchery in Cuba. Letters received by Mr. Kemp from the firm's agent in Havana stated that a public demonstration must be prevented if possible, as such an event would incite the savage and uncontrolled volunteers to renew their acts of violence against Americans, and especially against those who had been attacked. The two wounded men, together with the other employés of the establishment, including eight young ladies, are compelled to avail themselves of the protection of eight soldiers, stationed by the Captain General at their place of business for that purpose; and the agent writes that but little is required to bring a mob upon them at any time. For these reasons, which were laid before the gentlemen calling upon Mr. Kemp to arrange for the funeral, it was agreed to dispense altogether with

THE INTENDED DEMONSTRATION.

Three Jewish Masonic societies, Samuel's Lodge No. 3 (of which the deceased was a member), Arye Lodge No. 1, and Jefferson Lodge No. 3, will be represented at the funeral, but without music or formality except in performing the last rites at the grave.

The ferocity of the volunteers in Havana derives additional brutality from the facts that the agent of the establishment to which the wounded and killed belonged is an intimate friend of the Captain General, that no suspicion of interference in Cuban affairs has ever rested upon any one of the employés, and that despite the extraordinary efforts made by the Captain General and all the authorities for the capture of the murderer, it is still necessary to station regular troops in the residence of the agent to protect his household.

AMERICANS ARE LEAVING

Havana as rapidly as possible to preserve their lives, and the establishment of Messrs. Lanman & Kemp will probably be temporarily closed as soon as circumstances will admit. The wounded and other employés will return to the United States.

Greenwalth leaves a widow and seven children. Mrs. Greenwalth is dangerously prostrated by the terrible event, and her condition excites the deepest sympathy among all familiar with her circumstances. It is expected, however, that the

SUBSCRIPTION BEING MADE

in Havana for the benefit of Greenwalth's family will afford them considerable assistance, and no less valuable aid is contributed by Mr. Kemp, who states that the name of Greenwalth shall be retained upon the pay roll of the firm until the children shall have become able to take care of themselves. Mrs. Greenwalth's brother and one of her sons is now in the employ of Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, whose interest in the welfare of their employés and their families has in this instance been most generously manifested.

THE WESTCHESTER TAX WAR.

The Fight in Relation to the Town of West Farms.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We are creditably informed that an attempt to collect the taxes minus the assessment for Madison avenue has been commenced this day. An appeal from Judge Barnard's order superseding *certiorari* on Berrian avenue was perfected and served upon attorneys for these Commissioners and the Receiver of Taxes of West Farms, also copy order staying all proceedings on part of commissioners and others on Berrian avenue was served upon the Commissioners and said Receiver of Taxes on the 31st ult. The appeal is to be argued at general term to-morrow. Another *certiorari* against Commissioners of Berrian avenue upon the relation of James Kearns, was issued and served on the Commissioners on the 12th inst. This also stays all proceedings in relation to that avenue. Taxpayers of West Farms need not, and should not pay any part of $65,200 for Madison and Berrian avenues, which we are determined to fight, believing it not only unjust but illegal. Voluntary payments made now cannot be recovered back, as the rights of owners would cease after payment. We do not intend for ourselves or our clients to pay any portion of this tax until the courts have decided this vital question now at issue.

JOHN B. HASKIN.
STANLEY DAY.

A REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ROW.

Political Polling in the Sixteenth Ward—Pistols, Umbrellas, Fists and Abusive Language.

It is almost impossible for the Gardner-Spencer factions of the republican party of the Sixteenth ward to come together for business purposes but a disgraceful scene occurs, generally terminating in one side or the other, which happens for the time being to be the most powerful in point of numbers and roughs, forcing the other side to silence. Several of the melées indulged in by these factions have been fully ventilated in the HERALD, but without any apparent benefit, as they no sooner assemble than some one is bound to add fuel to the flames and the contestants "sail in," regardless of life or limb, from the highest to the lowest.

On Monday night a meeting of the Executive Committee was called to be held at Temperance Hall, corner of Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Things for a time passed off as "merry as a marriage bell," until a notorious rough stepped up to deposit his ballot, when a person in the audience cried—

"You have no right to vote here, you son of a ——."

The voter contended he had, when the two factions took opposite opinions—the Spencer faction under the leadership of Michael C. Clyne, of 127 West Twenty-fifth street, claiming the vote was legal; while the Gardner faction, under the leadership of Samuel T. Tappen, of 328 West Twentieth street, contended the voter was a "repeater" and not entitled to the privileges of the elective franchise in the ward.

After indulging in "chin music" for some time one of the Spencer faction planted his fist plump in the mouth of a member of the Gardner party, which sent him reeling to the floor. A desperate scene was now presented, both parties using their umbrellas, striking right and left, gouging, punching and using them to the best advantage. While the melée was at its heights some person in the crowd fired a revolver, which so frightened both factions that a hasty retreat was made for the stairway, the floor of the hall being covered with hats of all descriptions.

When they had reached the pavement Clyne placed his hand to his right temple, and feeling the blood trickling down his cheek exclaimed he had been shot, and charged that Tappen had done it. The latter was arrested by an officer of the Sixteenth precinct and conveyed to the station house, where he was detained until yesterday morning, when he was conveyed before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market and an informal examination had.

About 100 politicians of all grades, residents of the ward, who had witnessed the affray, appeared and gave their testimony, Clyne's witnesses testifying that Tappen came up during the melée and struck Clyne in the mouth, when the latter struck back, not, however, hitting his opponent. Tappen then ran from the room, and, entering by a side door, drew his revolver and fired. Clyne testified to seeing the prisoner draw his weapon, point it at his head, saw a flash and smoke, and immediately felt the blood trickling down his face.

Tappen's witnesses testified that he did not fire the revolver at Clyne; that the latter started the row and had been struck on the temple by one of the many umbrellas that were flying promiscuously around; that some of the pugilists were lying on the floor, being jammed with umbrellas while others stood up and took it manfully; that Clyne was bleeding some time before the shot was fired. After hearing the testimony of both sides Justice Cox stated that the primary elections in the Sixteenth ward for a long time had been disgraceful affairs, and in order to put a check to it he would require the prisoner to furnish bonds in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace, which were given by Joseph McFarland, and the prisoner left the court room amid the congratulations of his friends.

On the person of Tappen was found a small five-barrelled revolver, having two of the chambers discharged. Clyne's wounds are not of a very serious character, the skin on his temple being slightly scratched.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

Proposed Establishment of Hospitals—The Law on the Subject—Is There a Job?

The communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction declining to receive into their hospitals any more relapsing fever patients has stirred up the medicos of the Board of Health. They have resolved to endeavor to establish a hospital and run it under their own auspices, and for the purpose of putting the ball in motion the special meeting was called on Monday. While it is the duty of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to provide this hospital accommodation, the doctors of the Board seek to expend $30,000 or $60,000 of public money for the care of the 100 persons now suffering from this new fever. At the secret session held on Monday, when the doctors so strenuously opposed the admission of reporters, lest the bubble would be pricked, Judge Bosworth, who is the Lycurgus of the Board, startled the doctors by informing them that they had no authority under the law to establish any such hospital, and he called their attention to the following clause in section sixteen, law of 1866:—

And in the presence of great and imminent peril to the public health in said district, by reason of pestilence or impending pestilence, it shall be the duty of the said Board to take such necessary measures, and to do and order and cause to be done such acts and make such expenditures (beyond those duly estimated for or provided for the preservation of the public health (though not herein, elsewhere or otherwise authorized), as it may in good faith declare the public safety and health to demand, and the Governor of the State shall also in writing approve; but the exercise of this extraordinary power shall also—so far as it involves such excessive expenditures—require the written assent of at least six members of the Board. And such peril shall not be deemed to exist except when, and for such period of time as the Governor of the State, together with said Board, shall declare by proclamation the same to exist or continue.

A discussion followed, during which it was declared that there was no cause to fear a pestilence and no necessity for establishing hospitals. The Sanitary Committee were consequently ordered to report to the Board at a meeting to-day whether there is danger of pestilence, and if so, whether a proclamation is necessary. There is likely to be a large consumption of gas at the session to-day, but the Board will not likely sanction what many suspect is an attempt to perpetrate a job at the expense of the public.

ALGERIAN RECRUITING.

Americans for the French Army—Volunteer Officers Wanted.

Information from a reliable source has been received in this city that the "Legion Etrangère," in Algeria, is to be largely augmented, as well as the "Corps d'Afrique," composed mainly of the natives of that country favorable to the French cause. The recent troubles in Africa and the latent animus of the people towards French occupation have induced the government to recall many of the regiments there stationed and substitute corps composed chiefly of foreigners, who would be less inimical to the natives. It was found by experience in Mexico that the Foreign Legion was not so offensive to the Mexicans as the French soldiers. No active operations have been commenced yet in this city, although the rumor of a possibility of obtaining active military employment has spread, and several applications have been made to the French Consul, who has invariably returned the answer that he has received no instructions on the subject from his government. He informed the HERALD reporter yesterday that the military schools of France could furnish all the officers required, but with diplomatic reserve evaded the question as to the state of the country and disposition of the inhabitants towards French occupation. He said those willing to emigrate there would be aided and encouraged by the French government, but it was uncertain whether military employment could be obtained. Many Americans had gone there under misrepresentations, but finding no positions could be obtained in the army had devoted their time and energies to cotton culture. There are a number of Americans at present serving in Algiers, and it is rumored that the Viceroy of Egypt is forming a *corps d'etrangers*, on which he may rely in the event of a war with the Porte, and that he prefers American officers, who have seen service and are better acquainted with the requirements and mode of modern warfare than any of the European nations, and besides they are less liable to have any affiliation or sympathies with any of the Powers who may assist the Sultan.

THE OLDEST SPOT ON THE GLOBE.—Professor W. C. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, makes the following statement:—Facts are sufficient to indicate that these rocks belong to the most ancient of the azoic series. The intensity of the metamorphism, the characteristic rocks and their contained minerals, together with the total absence of anything like organisms in even the least altered and latest of the series (in Cherokee county, for example), render this conclusion inevitable. And not only do they belong to the lowest geological horizon, but the entire absence of all representatives of the later formations makes it further necessary to conclude that we have here an extensive tract of the oldest land on the globe; and as North America is the eldest born of the continents, so the Black Mountain is the oldest of the first to emerge from the face of the unbroken sphere of waters when the command went forth, "Let the dry land appear."

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The Old Hospital Ship Falcon—Refutation of Charges Made by Merchants.

The new Board of Quarantine Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in regular session, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, President, in the chair, and Commissioners Bell and Barton present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read the Secretary (Mr. G. N. Stebbins) read the report of Mr. Ferris, who had been engaged to make a survey of the ship Falcon. The report showed that the survey was exhaustive, and was accompanied by samples of the wood from the different parts of the vessel, all of which showed that she was in a remarkably dilapidated condition and that to put her in proper repair would entail an expenditure of some $15,000. The report was ordered on file.

Mr. Pinto was then introduced and stated, in contradiction to some of the allegations made by parties at the meeting on Saturday, that his store was not near Fulton ferry, but on the outside of the Atlantic dock; that he had never paid any of the officials at Quarantine any commissions or brokerage, and that he had, in fact, lost more by the operation of quarantine than he could make, inasmuch as some of his regular customers had been ordered to Red Hook. In making up his defence Mr. Pinto took from his pocket a copy of the Sunday HERALD, in which the only full and explicit report appeared, and used it as a text. After he got through Mr. Shortland addressed the Commissioners, stating that what Mr. Pendergast said in relation to the Quarantine lighters unloading coffee for him was wholly untrue. He (Mr. Shortland) had read the report in the HERALD, and he wished to set himself right on the record. He had the contract for lighterage under the old Quarantine Commissioners and he had not unloaded coffee for Mr. Pendergast or anybody else within four years. In reply to a question by Commissioner Hunt he said that his charges were "not quite double" those of other lightermen.

Mr. H. W. Johnson, counsel to the Board, then, at the invitation of the Commissioners, gave an instructive and interesting review of the meaning and manner of working different, disputed and doubtful points of the Quarantine laws. He demonstrated how the boat Fletcher had been secured, and the distribution of the profits of her earnings, and also ventured the opinion, which should become an axiom, that "the laws were made for honest men to execute." He explained clearly how the regulations of the Board of Health if continued under the present *regime* would clash at times with the desires of the Quarantine Commissioners and the action of the Health Officer. The latter might grant permission for a vessel to come up to the city and be discharged, when the Board of Health could forbid that vessel, if coming from an infected port, to land or discharge its cargo within 1,000 feet of the city. He explained also the lighterage and warehousing system, and gave the Commissioners a great deal of information on other matters connected with the department.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of, after which the meeting adjourned.

TRIFLES FROM THE TOMBS.

Where's is That Pocketbook?—Another Bald-Headed Man Wanted—"Big Mouthed Scotty," the Pocket Tickler.

A queer place is the Tombs Police Court. Queer people are found there oftentimes and queer things are said sometimes, and a queer man said a queer thing there yesterday. Just before the adjournment of the court at twelve o'clock, among the applicants who presented themselves to the magistrate was a simple-minded, honest-looking countryman, who asked the Judge to restore to him a pocketbook, with some currency in it, that he took from him a year ago.

Judge—I took from you! Where?

Applicant—Down stairs.

Judge—That could not be; if it was in this court I might have done it.

Applicant—It was you, Judge; you went right through me and took all that I had.

Judge—You must be mistaken. You had better go down stairs and see if you can find some other baldheaded man who resembles me, then come back and tell me who it is.

Applicant—It is no use my doing that, for I am sure it was you. I can bring living witnesses.

Judge—What, that I went through you and took your pocketbook?

Applicant—I asked you about it when I saw you on Blackwell's Island; Commissioner Nicholson was with you.

Judge—Well, a good many of you talk to me when I am there; I don't remember it. You had better go and see Mr. Nicholson; he is to be found at No. 66 Third avenue, and you had better go and fetch him. I've not got your pocketbook, and don't think I ever had it.

The applicant left the court amid considerable laughter, but assuring the Judge that he had not heard the last yet, for he should bring living witnesses who would prove it.

Another representative of the "queer people" was James Day, "Big Mouthed Scotty," who was brought before the Court, charged with being a vagrant and a pickpocket. Judge Dowling asked him where he had been the last few years, and he replied that he had been in the Old Country. He said it was rather "hard times" he could not be let alone.

Judge—Well, Scotty, you always were in that gang that picked pockets in churches, and you were found there again. There has been so much of this kind of thing lately that we must clear you out, and all of you who can be so well identified.

Scotty was then remanded to the cells.

The newspapers and periodicals of Boston are 181 in number. They are issued as follows:—Daily, eight; semi-weekly, six; weekly, fifty-nine; semi-monthly, six; fortnightly, one; monthly, fifty eight; bi-monthly, one; occasionally, four; quarterly, twelve, and yearly, six.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BERNHARD—DEUTSCH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, February 9, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, assisted by Rev. H. Philipps, JOSEPH BERNHARD to JEANETTE, daughter of Solomon Deutsch, all of this city.

HUTCHINSON—DAVIS.—On Tuesday, February 15, at St. Ann's church, by the Rev. Caleb Clapp, HENRY HUTCHINSON to ANNIE PAYSON DAVIS, all of this city.

Gloster (Mass.) papers please copy.

O'BRIEN—EUSTACE.—On Monday, February 14, by the Rev. P. F. Dealy, S. J., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, New York, PATRICK E. O'BRIEN to MARY JANE EUSTACE.

Died.

ABELL.—On Tuesday, February 15, at No. 4 Varick place, HENRIETTA ARMINA, infant daughter of W. H. H. and Margaret A. Abell, aged 8 months and 2 days.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the above residence.

BEEKMAN.—On Thursday evening, February 15, GEORGE W., son of Wm., and Dorcas Beekman, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 East Thirtieth street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

BELL.—On Monday, February 14, Mrs. JANE, widow of James Bell, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 Perry street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

BETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 15, FLORENCE, infant daughter of Charles W. and Annie S. Betts.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Tuesday, February 15, MARTHA J. BLUMENTHAL, wife of Dr. Charles E. Blumenthal, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the house, 143 East Twenty-seventh street.

BRINKERHOFF.—LILLIE MAY, youngest child of Albert J. and Charlotte S. Brinkerhoff.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, at Hackensack, on Thursday morning, at half-past ten. Train leaves New York at nine A. M.

BROWER.—On Tuesday, February 15, GERTRUDE A. BROWER, wife of Abraham L. Brower, and daughter of Robert and Catharine Benson, aged 25 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Marcy and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

CURRAN.—On Sunday, February 13, after a short illness, JOHN P. CURRAN, a native of Newmarket, county Cork, Ireland, in the 65th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 2 Wyckoff street, South Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, to St. Paul's church, corner of Court and Congress streets, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, then to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

DUFFY.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 255 West Thirty-fifth street, HENRY DUFFY, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday.

Kilkenny (Ireland) papers please copy.

FIELD.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday, February 11, FRED. P. FIELD, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Charles T. Pierson, 608 High street, Newark, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of ten o'clock train from foot of Liberty street, Newark and New York Railroad.

FITZPATRICK.—JOHN FITZPATRICK, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 753 Washington street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FLYNN.—On Tuesday, February 15, after a short illness, WINIFRED FLYNN, a native of the parish of Lurra, county Tipperary, the beloved wife of John Flynn, late of Lusmagh, Kings county, Ireland, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 345 East Twelfth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GIESCHEN.—On Monday, February 14, after a long illness, CHARLOTTE K., beloved wife of Henry Gieschen, aged 26 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the friends of H. G. Mehlmann and H. Walbers, and the members of Herman Lodge, No. 268, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 635 Greenwich street, corner of Gansevoort, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's church, corner of Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

GILLIGAN.—On Tuesday, February 15, THOMAS GILLIGAN, the beloved son of John and Ann Gilligan.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 439 West Fifty-third street, on Thursday.

GWYER.—On Monday, February 14, ROBERT C. GWYER, of this city, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity church, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice. Remains to be interred in Greenwood.

HANKS.—Suddenly, at Astoria, on Tuesday, February 15, BENJAMIN R. HANKS, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his sister, 361 West Thirty-first street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, February 15, after a lingering illness, Miss FANNY, adopted daughter of John and Mary Harris, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARPER.—On Monday, Febuary 14, JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER, of the firm of Harper & Brothers, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Sands street Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

KERNS.—At 179 Cherry street, on Tuesday, February 15, after a short illness, M. EDWARD KERNS, the beloved husband of Catharine Kerns, aged 46 years.

Funeral notice in Thursday's Herald.

KING.—At Ellington, Conn., on Friday, February 11, EMALINE S., wife of John M. King, of New York, in the 62d year of her age.

She was interred at Vernon, Conn.

KNIGHT.—On Monday, February 14, CHARLES KNIGHT, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 260 Livingston street, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KRAMER.—On Monday, February 14, HENRY KRAMER, aged 45 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hermann Lodge, No. 268, F. and A. M.; the members of Company B, Captain Henry Kloeber, Fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; the members of the German Porter Verein, and the members of the Allemannia Club are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 46 Fulton street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LOVETT.—The funeral of Miss KATE LOVETT will take place from her late residence, 400 West Seventeenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MEEHAN.—On Monday, February 14, BARTHOLOMEW MEEHAN, a native of Donoughmore, county Cork, Ireland, in the 38th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 34 East Broadway, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, to St. James' church, James street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. The funeral will take place in the afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the church. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MELVILLE.—At Albany, on Monday, February 14, EDWARD CLARENCE, only son of Gus and Mary L. Melville, aged 2 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, 56 Prince street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MILDEBERGER.—At the residence of her nephew, George L. Lownds, Stamford, Conn., ELLEN MILDEBERGER, aged 94 years.

Funeral at Stamford, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MILLER.—On Sunday, February 13, LOLA POMEROY, aged 3 years, 10 months and 10 days. On Monday, February 14, ALEXANDER PORTER, aged 11 months and 1 day, children of Alexander P. and Laura Wolcott Miller.

Funeral will take place from the residence of their grandfather, F. E. Mather, 213 East Eighteenth street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

MONTAGUE.—On Tuesday, February 15, after a lingering illness, PATRICK MONTAGUE, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, to St. Lawrence church, Eighty-fourth street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, February 15, CHARLES, only son of William H. and Celia Moore, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 123d street, between New and Sixth avenues, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

MULVIHILL.—On Tuesday, February 15, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE MULVIHILL, aged 85 years, a native of county Longford, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son Michael, No. 344 Forty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

MCCABE.—CATHARINE, the beloved wife of James McCabe, a native of Newtown Forbes, county Longford, Ireland.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, Thomas McCabe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 140 Third avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock precisely.

MCKEGNEY.—On Sunday, February 13, MARY JANE KELLY, beloved wife of Patrick McKegney, native of Omagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 124th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; thence to 126th street and Ninth avenue, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NICHOLSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 15, JAMES NICHOLSON, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Flushing and Franklin avenues, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, thence to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

PADIAN.—On Monday, February 14, after a short illness, ELEANOR A., wife of William Padian, corner of First avenue and Nineteenth street, and daughter of Joseph Moore, of Newtonforbes, county Longford, Ireland.

The remains will be taken from her late residence to the Church of the Epiphany, Second avenue and Twenty-second street, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, on Thursday morning at half-past nine o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, John Moore, and brothers-in-law, James Reynolds and James Naughton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 15, GEORGE ALLEN PEARSALL, youngest son of the late James Allen Pearsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Elijah B. Ely, 39 Willow place, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Baltimore and California papers please copy.

SACKETT.—On Tuesday morning, February 15, AMANDA HARPER, wife of William H. Sackett, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 314 East Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Tuesday, February 15, W. BARNEWALL, Jr., infant son of William B. and Marie S. Schermerhorn, aged 8 weeks and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace church, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

SCHETTLER.—At Green Bay, Wis., of typhoid fever, on Wednesday, February 9, AMELIA CHARLOTTE SCHETTLER, formerly a resident of this city.

STEIN.—On Tuesday, February 15, HATTIE, youngest daughter of Israel and Sophia J. Stein, aged 7 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which takes place this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of the parents, 202 East Fifty-second street.

TUPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 14, HOMES TUPPER, aged 75 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 113 Clinton street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hallowell, Me., for interment.

VAN WYCK.—On Monday, February 14, GEORGE BLUNT, eldest son of Henry L. and Martha E. Van Wyck, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his grandfather, George W. Blunt, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 West Twelfth street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

VOORHEES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, February 14, DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES, aged 41 years.

Relatives, friends of the family, members of Nassau Lodge, No. 536, F. and A. M., and sister lodges, Brooklyn Chapter Royal Arch Masons, No. 48; Atlantic Lodge, No. 50, I. O. of O. F., Brooklyn Yacht Club, Olympic Club, and of the Prospect Fair Ground Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 President street, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

The officers and members of Nassau Lodge No. 536, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at their rooms, corner of Court and Union streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 17, at nine o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, D. S. Voorhees. Members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. Per order.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, Master.
CHARLES D. ANDREWS, Secretary.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 15, WILLIAM S., only son of John T. and Mary E. Wright, aged 19.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 213 East Thirty-sixth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk for interment.

YOUNG.—On Monday morning, February 14, FRANK C., only child of Joseph and Henrietta Keyser Young, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 357 Broome street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, Feb. 15—6 P. M.

It would seem that the speculators in the gold market who desire an advance in the premium are not hopeless of Congressional action which will favor their plans. A telegram from Washington to-day that General Banks would introduce a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots, had the effect of rendering

GOLD FIRMER.

More weight was given the announcement from the fact that General Banks is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, therefore, more influential than if he had initiated the measure from the body of the House. The effect of the news was to advance gold to 120, although the price failed to stay at that point. The market was comparatively dull, although signs were not wanting that if a "bull" movement has not been begun there is little disposition to press speculative sales. The chief fluctuations were as follows:—

10 A. M.	119¾	2 P. M.	119¾
11 A. M.	119¾	2:12 P. M.	120
12 M.	119¾	3 P. M.	119¾
12:15 P. M.	119½	5:30 P. M.	119¾ a 119⅞
1 P. M.	119¾		

Holders of gold paid 5½, 5, 4½ and 3 per cent to have their balances carried. The steamer Westphalia took out $88,000. The City of Washington had no specie. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$32,000,000
Gold balances	1,225,814
Currency balances	1,559,103

THE MONEY MARKET.

The abundance of funds at bank and in the hands of private capitalists is still felt in the ease of the general money market. On call the government dealers are supplied with all they can use at four to five per cent, and some transactions were reported to-day as low as three per cent. Stock houses generally pay six per cent, but where they make a point of seeking a lower rate and where their collaterals are good prime houses are accommodated at five per cent. The really prime grades of commercial paper have been absorbed at 6 to 6½ and 7 per cent, so that present dealings are, in the next best grades, at seven to eight per cent. Foreign exchange was irregular, and there is considerable competition among the leading bankers to sell bills. Prime sterling sixty days is quoted 108¾ and sight bills 109⅛.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The rival speculation between the two parties recently formed in the government bond market took a decided turn to-day in favor of the "bulls," and prices steadily advanced about an eighth per cent at each board, leaving the market at the close of business about a half per cent higher than at the opening. The firmer tone of the gold market assisted this movement, especially as the foreign quotations were strong and active, and five-twenties in London came 87½. The latest street prices this evening were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111½ a 111¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117¾ a 118; do. do., coupon, 117¾ a 118¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114¼ a 114½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115 a 115½; do. do., 1864, do., 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., 1865, 114¾ a 114½; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113¾ a 113½; do. do., 1867, do., 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1868, do., 113¾ a 114; do. ten-forties, registered, 109¾ a 109½; do. do., coupon, 112¾ a 112¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The market for the Southern State bonds was, in the main, dull, and transactions were confined to a portion of the list only. After the morning dullness prices became heavy, the Tennessees assuming some activity, and declining to 50¾ in street dealings. The Nashville papers of the 12th instant state that the telegrams that a bill had passed the Senate to sell the State interest in the railroads are without any foundation. The North Carolinas were strong, and touched 48 for the old and 28½ for the new. The following were the closing prices at the last board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 50¾ a 50¾; do. new, 50¾ a 51; Virginia, ex coupon, 62½ 62¾; do. new, 65¾ a 66¾; Georgia sixes, 81½ a 83; do. sevens, 92 bid; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47¾; do. new, 28 bid; South Carolina, ex coupon, 87 a 89; do. new (July), 81; do., do. (October), 85¾ a 89; Missouri sixes, 91½ a 91¾; do. St. Joseph, 91½ a 91¾; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 74; do. levee sixes, 71; do. do. eights, 80 a 84½; Alabama fives, 64; do., eights, 94¼ a 95.

STOCKS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The stock market was again buoyant and active. The ease in the money market and the success which has so far attended the bullish operations of the cliques seem to have allayed all distrust of a decline and rendered the public reckless of the real value of investments at the Stock Exchange. The steady upward tendency of the whole market only proves what has been so frequently made manifest in Wall street, viz., that the current of speculation having once set in little or no regard is had for the intrinsic merit of what is "bought for a rise." It took the market two or three months to get rid of the débris of the wreck in September. With the new year the cliques took courage and laid in vast loads of stocks at the then low prices. Since that time prices have advanced ten to twenty-five per cent. And now an invitation is extended to the public to "come in." There is not a clique in the street which could not sell at an immense profit at present prices. There has been little or no reaction since the movement began. It is no part of the plans of these speculative combinations to keep prices steadily advancing. They wish the public to buy, and then, staggering under the load, to sell back to the cliques at a heavy decline. There is little doubt that any one with purse enough to stand such a decline would realize a profit at present prices, because the cliques will, before midsummer, again advance the whole market. But small margins are likely to be wiped out by the intermediate dropping of the market. Nor is it advisable to make speculative sales; for as the cliques possess the great bulk of the leading stocks they would be gratified just as much by such "short" sales as by purchases. As soon as they have discovered the prevailing sentiment of the public they are ready to take advantage of it either way. The first signs of the unloading process were visible to-day in Reading, which, after being worked up to 99¾, was "plumped" to the street by the armful, the transactions comprising at least 50,000 shares, which were disposed of to good advantage, the price falling only to 97¾, because Reading is "so reliable" an old stock, and those who were reluctant to buy above 99 eagerly bought at any fraction below that figure until the clique got rid of their load to remarkably good advantage. The general railway list late in the day was stiffened up in the same manner, Northwest common being put to 74½ and the preferred to 91¾, while Lake Shore was advanced to 89½. St. Paul had its stimulus given it earlier in the day, when, ex dividend, the common sold at 68 and the preferred at 82. Sympathetically the advance extended to Erie, which rose to 25¾, and to Pittsburg, which touched 102. Rock Island was advanced to 123½. The Vanderbilt securities were steady and firm. Pacific Mail, on renewed reports of an intended retirement of a portion of the share capital, rose to 43¾.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 57½ a 59; Cumberland, 35; Western Union, 34½ a 35; Quicksilver, 13½ a 14; Mariposa, 9¾ a 9⅞; do. preferred, 20¾ a 20½; do. certificates, 48 a 50; Pacific Mail, 42¾ a 42⅞; Boston Water Power, 16¾ a 17½; Adams Express, 62¾ a 62⅞; Wells-Fargo Express, 20 a 20¼; American Express, 56¼ a 56¾; United States Express, 50½ a 51; New York Central consolidated, 97¾ a 97½; do. scrip, 95½ a 96¾; Harlem, 147 a 147¾; Erie, 25¼ bid; do. preferred, 42½ a 44; Reading, 98¾ a 98½; Michigan Central, 121 a 122; Lake Shore, 88¾ a 89; Illinois Central, 143½ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101½ a 101¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 73¾ a 73⅞; do. preferred, 90¾ a 90⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74½ a 74¾; Rock Island, 122¾ a 122¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 67½ a 67¾; do. preferred, 81¾ a 81¾; Toledo and Wabash, 47½ a 47¾; do. preferred, 70½ a 71¾; Fort Wayne, 91¾ a 92; Ohio and Mississippi, 30 a 30¼; Delaware and Lackawanna, 105 a 105¼; New Jersey Central, 99¾ a 99¾; Chicago and Alton, 116½; do. preferred, 116 a 116½; Morris and Essex, 86¼ a 86¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 107¾ a 108¼; do. preferred, 107¾ bid; Dubuque and Sioux City, 100½ a 109¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 20¼ a 20½.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS IN STOCKS.

The highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	97¾	97½
New York Central and Hud. scrip	95⅞	95¾
Harlem	147¾	147¼
Erie	25¾	25¼
Reading	99¾	97¾
Lake Shore	89½	88½
Wabash	48	47¾
Pittsburg	102	100¾
Northwestern	74¾	73¾
Northwestern preferred	91½	90¾
Rock Island	123¼	122
Milwaukee and St. Paul	74¾ (ex d.)	66¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	90 (ex d.)	81¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30
Cumberland	35	33½
Pacific Mail	43¾	42¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

According to the official reports to the Legislature at Trenton the annual earnings of the New Jersey Central Railroad during the past three years were as follows:—

1867	$3,850,397
1868	3,729,412
1869	4,010,121

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to-day in Philadelphia a report was submitted showing the gross earnings for the year to be $17,250,000, and the expenses over $12,000,000, leaving the net earnings at $5,047,000, exceeding those of 1868 by $17,314.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending February 15, 1870, was $2,247,559.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$83,102,736
Gold receipts	867,003
Gold payments	75,895
Gold balance	76,259,343
Currency receipts	462,637
Currency payments	243,167
Currency balance	6,417,446
General balance	82,778,915
Customs	860,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 15—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c. '62 ..... 114⅝
21000 US 5-20, c. '65, n. s3 113
1000 U S 5-20, c. '64 114
5000 do b3 114⅛
42000 US 5-20, c. '67 ..... 114⅝
20000 do s3 114⅝
5000 Tenn 6's, old c 56½
10000 Tenn 6's, n 51
20000 do 51⅛
10000 do 51⅛
120000 do 51
29600 Va 6's, ex cou 63¾
20000 do 63⅝
15000 N Car 6's 48
6000 Georgia 7's 93
5000 N Car 6's, new 28⅛
105000 Mo 6's 93¾
12000 do 91
7000 do 91¼
1000 N Y 7's, b3, cou 105⅛
5000 Conn 6's 100
1000 E Kyn Bdg, w i 92
3000 Ala 8's, bonds 94¼
1000 Erie 2d mtge '79 95
2000 Mich S s f bonds 102
7000 U Pac RR 1st m 86½
1000 do 86¾
35000 Cen Pac RR gold 86¾
10000 Tol & W con cv bds 77½
2000 T & W 1st, exten'd 92
5000 Morris & Essex 1st m 109¼
1000 P, Ft W & Chi 2d 97⅝
5000 do 97¾
6000 Ohio & Miss con bs 80
2000 Great West 2d m 78
2000 M & St P 1st 91¾
5000 C, C & Ind C 1st m 79
25000 do 79¾
50,00 do 80
8000 C, C & I C 2d m 61½
100 Ext Phenix Bank 107
15 Park Bank 164½
45 Fourth Nat Bank 103½
10 Manuf & Mer Bank 160
5 Continental Bank 95⅝
200 Canton Co 58
100 Quicksilver Min Co 13¾
70 do 14½
100 Mariposa pref 20⅝
50 do 20½
500 Pac Mail SS Co 42¾
100 do 42¾
100 do ..... b c 43¾
100 Cum Coal pf ..... b c 33¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex ..... b c 20
100 Adams Ex ..... b c 62¾
300 do 62¾
100 shs Adams Ex 62¾
1000 do 62¾
200 N Y C & H RR 97½
1200 do 97¾
2000 do 97⅝
100 do ..... b c b3 97⅝
29600 N Y C & H RR c 95⅝
200 Harlem RR 147
3600 Reading RR 99¾
2400 do 99⅞
6200 do 99⅞
600 do ..... b c 98⅞
200 do 99
700 L S & M S RR 88⅞
400 do 88¾
5 do 89
5 do ..... b call 88⅞
400 do b3 89
1000 do s30 88¾
500 do 88⅞
200 do 88¾
100 do 88¾
50 Illinois Cen RR ..... b c 143
220 Clev & Pitts RR 101
500 do 101⅛
800 Chic & N W RR 73¾
200 do ..... b3 ..... b c 73⅞
100 do 73¾
400 C & N W pfd s30 90⅞
500 do b10 91
100 New Jersey Cen RR 99⅞
200 Chic & R I RR 122⅞
100 do 122⅞
700 Mil & St P RR ..... x d 67
20 Mil & St Paul pf 81
200 do 81⅛
350 Tol, Wab & W 43
200 do 47⅞
50 Al & Tur R RR 33½
100 do 33¾
100 do 33¾
350 Chic & Alton RR 116
100 do 116⅛
100 Ohio & Miss RR 30⅝
200 do 30⅜
400 do 30¼
60 Del, Lack & W 105¾
110 Morris & Ess RR 86¾
140 do 86⅞
100 do 86⅞
20 N Y & N H RR scrip 140
200 Hust, Har & Erie RR 6½
25 Dub & Sioux C RR 109⅞
100 do 109⅞
200 C, C & Ind C RR 20¼
100 do 20⅞
14 C, C, C & I RR ..... b c 74½

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, c b3 118
15000 do 117⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '62 ..... 114¼
5000 US 5-20, c, '65 ..... 114⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '67 ..... 114⅛
10000 do 114¼
10000 US 5-20, c, '68 ..... 114⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n 113⅞
7000 do 113⅞
5000 do 113⅝
$8000 US 5's, 10-40, c 112½
2000 do 112¼
1500 US 5-20, c, '67 ..... c 113⅝
50000 do s30 113⅝
50000 do b30 113⅝
25000 do 113⅝
70000 do b3 113⅞
20000 US 5's, 10-40, c 109¼
20000 US 6's, cur'cy 111¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$12000 Tenn 6's, ex cou 56¾
1000 Tenn 6's, n 50¾
100,0 N Car 6's 47¾
10000 N C 6's, n 28¾
10000 La 6's, 1b 71
7000 Mo 6's ..... b c 91⅞
5000 C, C & I C 1st 80¾
7000 C, C & I C 2d 60¾
4000 Clev & Pitts 5th b c 75
100 shs Cumb Coal pf 34
200 do 35
200 Mariposa pref b30 20¾
300 do 20½
100 do ..... b c 20¾
100 Mariposa Min 9⅞
200 Wells-Fargo Ex 20
100 do 20⅝
100 Pac M SS Co ..... b c 42¾
100 do b3 43
½ Del & Hud Can 120½
100 shs Erie RR ..... b c 25¾
100 N Y C & H R RR ..... b c 97¾
40000 N Y C & H RRR c. 95¾
5000 do 95⅝
200 Harlem RR ..... b c 147
500 Reading RR 98¾
500 L S & M S RR 88¾
200 Chic & N W RR b3 73¾
600 Chic & R I RR 122¾
200 Mil & St Paul RR b3 67¾
200 do 67¾
500 Mil & St P pref 81¾
550 Pitts, F W & C gtd 91¾
100 Chic & Alt RR 116¾
75 N J Central RR ..... b c 99¾
$9 C, C, Cin & In RR 74¾
11 Nor & Ess RR 86¾
100 Ohio & Miss RR 30⅝
100 O & Miss RR pref 68¾
100 Col, C & I C RR 20¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	34⅞ a 35	Northwestern	74¼ a 74¾
Pacific Mail	43⅝ a 43¾	Northwestern pf	90⅞ a 91⅛
Adams Express	62¼ a 62½	Rock Island	123 a 123¼
N Y Central con	97¼ a 97¾	St Paul	67¼ a 67½
N Y Cen scrip	95¾ a 95⅞	St Paul pf	80 a 80¼
Erie	25¾ a 25¾	Ohio & Miss	30¼ a 30½
Lake Shore	89¼ a 89½		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 52 packages. For pot the demand was only moderate, but prices were steady at former quotations, viz., $7 25 a $7 50. Pearl were still dull and prices were nominal.

BEESWAX was quiet, but held for full figures. Small sales were made within the range of 38c. a 39c. for Western and Southern.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The market for almost all articles coming under this heading was dull, but prices were generally steady, holders anticipating a material increase in business soon, being indisposed to grant any concessions from former figures to effect sales. Lath were in small supply and held at $3, though a few sales were reported at $2 75. Lime was quiet but steady at $1 40 for common and $1 75 for lump. Rosendale cement was steady at $2, while bricks were quiet but steady at the quotations published in our last issue. There was a moderate business doing in Eastern spruce, the market for which was quite steady at $19 a $22 for common to choice schedules, the bulk of the sales being at $20 a $21 for fair to good.

COTTON.—With sellers generally anxious to realize and only a moderate demand, the market for this staple was dull and heavy and prices receded fully ⅛c. per lb., as will be seen by reference to our quotations appended. Including 51 bales to arrive, there were sold 1,300 bales, of which 800 were for spinning, 427 for export and 67 on speculation. For future delivery there was a fair business transacted, but prices were again lower, the sales being generally at a decline of ⅛c. per lb. The sales were 1,000 bales, basis low middling, for March, at 24½c. a 24¾c.; 650 do. for April at 24⅝c. a 24¾c., 500 do. for May at 24⅞c. a 25c., 100 do. for February at 24½c., and 200 do. for June at 25½c. a 25¾c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	23	23¾	23⅞	23¾
Good ordinary	23½	24¼	23¾	24
Low middling	24½	24⅞	24¾	25
Middling	25⅛	25½	25¾	25¾
Good middling	25¾	25⅞	26¼	26¼

COFFEE.—Rio was moderately active, the demand being from the trade, and prices are quite steady at former quotations. There were sold 2,270 bags, ex Svanen, and 267 do., ex Wayfarer, on private terms. For other kinds the market was quiet, and we heard of no sales. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 14¾c.; fair do., 15c. a 15½c.; good do., 15c. a 15¾c.; prime do., 16c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14¾c. a 18c.; Java, 22c. a 31c.; Singapore, 19c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 18½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 18½c.; Costa Rica, Manila and Mexican, 14½c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid.

CANDLES were slow of sale, being only in moderate jobbing demand. Prices, however, were unchanged, closing at 12c. a 12½c. for Western and city adamantine, 16c. for sperm and 15c. for patent.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—There was a moderate business transacted at full prices. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 28 inch heads, $3 a $3 10; sugar shooks, 36 do., $9 40 a $9 80; molasses do., 32 do., $2 30 a $2 75; box do., $80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $45 a $50, and hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $42.

CORDAGE was dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 23c. a 24c.; Sisal rope, 19½c.; Russia tarred, 17c.; bolt rope do., 21c.

COCOA was quiet, but prices were firm, especially for Guayaquil, the sales of which were 225 bags at about 12c., gold, in bond; Maracaibo, in bond, was quoted at 25c. a 26c., gold.

FREIGHTS.—The market was a trifle more active, but rates were dull and heavy for almost all articles. The chartering business was dull, the demand for all kinds of vessels continuing light. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 2,500 bbls. rosin at 1s., 250 tierces lard at 20s., 250 boxes bacon at 20s., 7,000 bushels wheat at 5d., 250 boxes extract logwood at 17s. 6d., and 50 hhds. tallow at 12s. 6d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 250 bbls. rosin at 1s. 9d., 1,000 bbls. flour at 1s. 9d., 15,000 bushels wheat at 3d. To Bremen, per steamer, 1,050 bales cotton at ⅝c. a ¾c. To Antwerp, from Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. petroleum on private terms. The charters were:—A British schooner, 196 tons, from Machias, Me., to Rio Grande, Brazil, with lumber, and back with hides, wool, &c. at $35 per M., port charges paid. A ship, 7,000 tons, to Hamburg, logwood at 21s. 3d., and a bark with 700 cases petroleum to Gibraltar for orders, on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,172 bbls. flour, 700 do. and 3,250 bags corn meal, 27,512 bushels wheat, 15,564 do. corn, 24,749 do. oats, 13,417 do. barley and 984 do. malt. The flour market was rather firmer under a better inquiry for low grades, but we make no change in our quotations. The sales were about 9,500 bbls. For Southern flour there was a moderate demand at quite steady prices. Sales 450 bbls. Rye flour was dull, but unchanged in value. Sales 300 bbls. Corn meal was dull and prices were nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 25
Sunerfine State	4 85 a 5 00
Extra State	5 25 a 5 50
Choice do	5 00 a 5 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 00
Extra do	5 00 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	7 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	5 00 a 7 00
Rye flour	4 00 a 4 75
Corn meal, city	4 75 a
Corn meal, Jersey	4 50 a 4 65
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 85 a 4 90

—Wheat was more active under favorable European news, and prices were about 1c. better for winter white. Spring was without change. The sales were about 100,000 bushels at $1 09 a $1 12 for No. 3 spring, $1 16 a $1 19 for No. 2 Chicago delivered, $1 20 for Milwaukee in store, $1 22 a $1 25 for amber winter in store and afloat, $1 18½ for poor Illinois winter, $1 50 a $1 60 for white. No. 1 spring sold on private terms, supposed at $1 28 delivered. Corn was dull and nominally unchanged, the sales being only 25,000 bushels at $1 05 a $1 08 for old Western mixed delivered, 75c. a 83c. for inferior do., 90c. for good do., 93c. a 96c. for new yellow, and $1 04 for white Southern. Oats were dull and nominal, the sales being of a retail character; about 10,000 bushels, in lots, were sold at 61c. a 63c. for State, 60c. a 61c. for white Ohio, and 55c. a 56c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania. Western were quoted at 54½c. a 55½c. Rye was quiet, but firm, at 90c. for State and Canada and 75c. a 80c. for Western. Barley and barley malt were dull, and we heard of no sales.

GUNNIES.—Bags were quiet but quite steady at 17c. a 19c.; cloth was in fair demand and 200 bales were sold in Boston at 11½c., gold, in bond.

HAY.—The demand was moderate but prices were steady; shipping was quoted at 85c.; retail lots, at a $1 15. Long rye straw, $1 05 a $1 10; short do., 85c. a 90c.

HOPS.—There was but little activity in the market, the demand being light, but there was no change in prices, which were steady at 15c. a 28c. for common to choice grades. Holders were generally firm in their views, believing that an active demand will prevail soon.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, but prices were quite steady at the following quotations:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 23½c. to 23¾c., gold; do., 20 to 23 lbs., 22½c. a 23¾c., do.; Montevideo, 21 lbs., 22c., do.; Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 21½c. a 21¾c., do.; Rio Grande, 26 to 28 lbs., 22c. a 22½c., do.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 21c. a 21½c., do.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 20½c. a 21c., do.; Central American, trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 19c. a 19½c., do.; do., not trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 18c. a 18½c., do.; Matamoros and Merican, 22 to 24 lbs., 18 a 18½c., do.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 19½c. a 20c., do.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 19½c. a 20c., do. Total stock hides February 15, 1870, 43,600; same date last year, 23,200.

HEMP.—Jute was in fair request and sold to the extent of 1,500 bales, to arrive, on private terms. Other kinds were quiet, and we heard of no sales. We quote:—Manila, 14½c., gold; jute, 5½c. a 6½c., do.; Sisal, 10½c. a 11c., and Tampico, 7½c. a 8c., do., in bond.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were entirely nominal at $32 50 a $33 for Eglinton; we heard of no sales of moment. American was dull, and no sales were reported; No. 1 was quoted at $34 a $35 and No. 2 at $32 a $33. Of wrought scrap 200 tons were sold at $63, delivered. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $82 50; no sales. Rails were quiet, but steady; the last sales of English were made at $56 50 a $57, gold; American were quoted at $76 a $77, currency.

LEAD.—Ordinary foreign was generally quoted at $6 23, gold; 100 tons Spanish were sold on private terms.

LEATHER.—There was an active demand for hemlock sole, and with only moderate arrivals prices were steady and firm at our quotations. Oak was steady with a fair demand. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 29c. a 31c. per lb.; do. middle, 30c. a 31c.; do. light, 29c. a 30c.; California, heavy, 28c. a 29c.; do. middle, 28c. a 29½c.; do. light, 28c. a 29c.; Orinoco, 4-lb. heavy, 27c. a 28c.; do. middle, 25c. a 29c.; do. light, 28c. a 29c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 27c. a 27½c.; poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c. a 23c.; in the rough, 35c. a 37c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 38c. a 40c.; do. middle, 38c. a 41c.; do. light, 38c. a 40c.; cropped, heavy, 38c. a 42c.; do. middle, 38c. a 44c.; do. light, 40c. a 44c.; in the rough, heavy, 38c. a 41c.; do. middle, 38c. a 42c.; do. light, 38c. a 41c.; hides, etc. a 23c.

MOLASSES.—The demand for foreign continued light, and, with a large and accumulating stock, prices were heavy and nominal. For domestic there was a moderate demand, but prices favored buyers. Sales 203 bbls. New Orleans at 35c. a 38½c. We quote:—Old Porto Rico, 40c. a 65c.; do. Barbados, 42c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 70c. a 80c.; old Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 26c. a 32c.; do. clayed, 25c. a 33c.; new do., 23c. a 40c.; old Cuba muscovado, refining grades, 30c. a 35c.; new do. do., 40c. a 42c.; old do. and grocery grades, 35c. a 40c.; new do. do., 40c. a 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—The business in spirits, turpentine was small, there being no demand except for small lots, and prices remained heavy at yesterday's quotations. To sell to any extent holders would have been obliged to accept of 46½c.; 75 bbls. were sold at 47c. a 47½c. Shipping lots were quoted at 48c. a 48½c. without sales. Rosin—Strained was in more demand, chiefly for export, and 5,000 bbls. were sold at $2 95. Other kinds were dull but unchanged. Sales, 240 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 40 a $3, and small lots sold at $4 50 a $6. We quote:—Strained, $2 37½ a $2 95; No. 2, $2 50 a $2 60; No. 1, $3 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8. Tar was dull and nominal at $3 50 a $5 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Linseed was firm at 97c. a 98c., but we heard of no sales of importance. Lard was steady, with small sales at $1 57½ for prime winter. Olive was dull, but unchanged. Of menhaden small sales were reported within the range of 60c. a 65c. Of crude cotton seed 175 bbls. were sold at 60c. Western distilled sold at 36c. a 38c.; Bank, 65c.; Straits, 72c. Northern crude whale, 75½c. a 80c.; Southern do., 70c. Crude sperm, $1 55 a $1 60; bleached and new bleached winter do., $1 70 a $1 75. The sales of fish oil during the past week were as follows:—2,100 bbls. crude sperm at $1 55, 1,600 do. Southern whale, 1,100 do. Northern do., on private terms, but understood at 70c. for the former and 67½c. a 68c. for the latter.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 465 bbls. pork, 2,323 do. beef, 563 packages cut meats, 806 do. lard and 200 dressed hogs. The market for pork opened strong, with sales of small lots as high as $26 75 a $26 87½, but at the close there were sellers at $26 50. There was no business of consequence transacted for future delivery, and prices were rather easier, buyers refusing to pay above $26 for March and $26 25 for April. The sales were limited to about 300 bbls., at $26 75 a $26 87½ for new mess, $26 25 for ordinary do. and $31 for extra prime. Dressed hogs were quiet and lower, city being quoted at 12c. and Western at 10½c. a 11½c. Beef hams were dull, but unchanged. Sales 150 bbls. within the range of $28 a $30 for Southern and $31 a $33 for Western. Beef was quiet, but steady. Sales 100 bbls. at $10 a $15 for plain mess and $14 a $17 for extra do. Tierce beef was nominal at $25 a $28 for prime mess and $27 a $31 for India do. Bacon was dull and nominal at yesterday's prices, viz.:—Cumberland cut, 12½c.; short rib, 11½c.; long clear, 14¾c. a 15c., and Strefford, 14¾c. a 14½c. For cut meats the market was dull, the sales being confined to small lots within the range of 10½c. a 11½c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders, and 14c. a 14½c. for pickled hams. The market for lard was quiet but prices were steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales 300 tierces at 15c. a 15½c. for steam, including small lot at 15¼c. For future delivery we heard of no sales. February and March were quoted at 15¼c. and May at 15½c. The market for butter was quiet, there being but little demand, and prices were heavy, especially for the common grades, which were in fair supply. Cheese was quiet, the demand from all classes of buyers being light, but prices were unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—For crude in bulk the demand was still light, and as the offerings were more liberal the prices were heavy and lower, there being sellers at the close at 16½c. 2,000 bbls. were sold at 16c., while sales were reported of 10,000 bbls. on the Lower Creek at 16 50. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at about 21c. No sales were reported. Naphtha was dull and prices were nominal at 16½c. a 17c. We heard of no sales. The market for refined opened quiet at 30½c., but subsequently declined to 30½c. and closed at 30c. a 30½c. The business was light, the sales being 3,000 bbls. at 30½c. and 500 do. at 30½c. A cargo of 6,500 cases standard white was sold on private terms. Jobbing lots standard white were selling at 32c. a 33c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was quite steady at the opening at 29½c., but soon afterwards declined to 29c., closing, however, strong at 29½c. There were sales of 1,000 bbls. at 29c., 1,000 do. at 29½c. and 1,000 do. for April, May and June at 30c.

RICE.—There were small sales of Carolina within the range of 5¾c. a 6¼c. for common to prime; the demand was very light.

SKINS.—For goat only a moderate demand prevailed, but prices were steady at former quotations. Sales 5,000 Mexican and 18 bales Payta on private terms. Deer were quiet but unchanged in value. The sales were 2,000 lbs. Sisal, 7,500 do. Central America and 4,000 do. Para on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, fine, a 32½c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 30c. a 32½c.; Vera Cruz, 30c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c. a 50c., currency; Payta, 45c. a 48c.; Curacoa, 40c. a 42c.; Cape, 40c. a 40c. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Central American, trimmed, 40c.; do., not trimmed, 32c. a 40c.; Sisal, 23c. a 45c.; Angostura, 31c.; Para, 40c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was held at $2 25, gold, duty paid, with about $2 22½ bid. We heard of no sales. Grass were dull, but unchanged in value, clover being quoted at 13c. a 13½c., timothy at $4 50 a $4 75 and rough flax at $2 25 a $2 30.

STARCHES.—The demand was still light, and we heard of no sales of moment. Common to prime grades were quoted at 14½c. a 15c., with small sales within the range.

SPELTER.—Sheetzinc was held and nominal at 6c., gold. We heard of no sales.

SHOT.—Drop was quoted at 8½c. and buck at 8¾c. The demand was moderate.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was dull, the demand being extremely light, and holders were generally anxious to realize at yesterday's prices. The sales were 100 hhds., part at 10¾c. for Cuba, and 1,000 boxes at 10½c. a 10¾c.—chiefly at the latter price. Refined was dull, but unchanged in value, the market closing at 14¾c. for hard, 13½c. a 13¾c. for soft white, 13c. a 13½c. for extra C, and 12¾c. a 12¾c. for yellow. We quote:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb	9¾ a 9¾
Fair refining	10 a —
Good refining	10¼ a —
Fair to good grocery	10⅝ a 11
Prime to choice grocery	11⅛ a 11½
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	9¾ a 10
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9 a 10¼
Melado	8¾ a 9¾
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	9¾ a 10¼
Do., 10 to 13	10⅝ a 11
Do., 13 to 15	11¾ a 12
Do., 15 to 18	12⅛ a 12
Do., 19 to 20	12¾ a 12¾
Do., white	13 a 14
Porto Rico—Refining grades	9¾ a 10¼
Grocery grades	10½ a 12¼

SPERMACETI.—Refined was moderately active and closed at about 35½c. 100 cases were sold on private terms.

TALLOW.—The demand was good and prices were steady at yesterday's quotations. There were sold 282,000 lbs. at 10c. a 10⅛c., almost all at the latter price for prime.

TIN.—The market for pig was quiet, but prices were steady and firm at 31½c. a 32c., gold, for straits, 35c., do., for Banca, and 30c., do., for English; sales 250 slabs straits at 31¾c. a 32c., gold. Plates were quiet but firm at $8 a $8 37½, gold, for IC charcoal.

TOBACCO.—The inquiry for all grades of Kentucky was light, but there was no change in prices, which were quite steady at our last quotations. The sales were 100 hhds. at 9c. a 13c. For seed leaf the market was quiet, but steady. Sales 17 cases Connecticut, 1865 crop, at 21c.; 221

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Bible the Exponent of Morality and National Prosperity.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio on the Exclusion of the Bible from Public Schools—The Bible to be Retained as a Text Book—Dissenting Opinion of Judge Taft.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15, 1870.

The decision of the case of J. G. Minor et al. vs. The Board of Education was rendered in the Superior Court to-day. Each of the three judges prepared an opinion, the reading of which occupied more than three hours. The court room was filled with listeners. The plaintiffs had applied for an injunction to restrain the operation of a resolution passed by the Board of Education prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the public schools. Judge Hagans delivered his opinion first, of which the following is a synopsis:—

The argument at the trial of the case in November took very wide range, and embraced topics supposed then to bear upon the questions at issue. Counsel confused the differences between the sects and sectarianism, on the one hand, and Christians and Christianity on the other. The plaintiffs discussed the first resolution and the defendants the second, but not with any idea of abandoning either of them. The first question that presents itself is whether the court has power to hear the case and grant the relief demanded. Is this a case for the equitable interference of the court? That depends on the proposition that it is within the simple principle of equitable jurisprudence. In this class of cases it must be shown that the action of the Board was either done in the absence of authority, or if they had authority that it was abused, and is therefore unlawful and void. It was objected to the power of the court that under the Code an injunction is a commandment to refrain from a particular act, and that when the resolutions were repealed the old rules of the Board were repealed and the new ones promulgated, and that therefore we must either make new rules or restore the old ones, which would be rather the office of a mandamus; but the pleadings demand no affirmative relief; nor is this a case for a mandatory injunction. So that the court holds that if the case is within any principle of equitable jurisprudence they have the power to grant the relief, and the defendants were subject to its exercise. Had the Board power to pass the resolutions complained of? Is its action prohibited or has its power been abused? These are the vital inquiries. The defendants cited Bloom vs. Richards, 2 Ohio State, 387, and McGetrich vs. Wasson, 4 Ohio State, 571, in which the Supreme Court held that neither Christianity nor any other system of religion was part of the law of Ohio. Besides the objection that this was obiter dicta, and that the Court overlooked the intimations in two previous cases, it is sufficient to say that if the pleadings were being framed with a view to mandatory relief these two cases have no application. The common schools of Cincinnati are in operation under the constitution of 1851. The seventh section of the Bill of Rights provides that religion, morality and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction. The Legislature has nowhere defined the purposes of the common schools, has not prescribed the text books nor anything relating to the administration of the system. It is claimed that whatever the Board may choose to omit in reference to conducting the exercise of the schools and the course of study, has been left to their discretion, though it might be constitutional for the Legislature to make the requirements of the old rule in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon them it being left to the discretion of the Board. That, therefore, to grant the relief would be to usurp the functions of the school board, and that the difficulty can only be reached by the periodical election of school trustees. But the Legislature has passed suitable laws, and the proposition assumes that the Board may do what the Legislature cannot do, so that we are remitted to the construction of the constitution; for neither the Legislature nor the Board can determine this question. A wide difference existed between counsel as to the meaning of the resolutions, but they resolved themselves into a prohibition of religious instruction. In considering the case it does not matter whether the Board had ever before provided for any religion instruction or not; and we cannot in this case try the validity of the old rule. A great part of the argument relates to the truth or falsity of the Christian religion and the authority of the Holy Scriptures, and has no force; nor can these questions be authoritatively decided in a court of justice. The constitution of Ohio provides for ample protection to those who believe in Almighty God, and to those who do not. With freedom of conscience to all we have no religious establishment. These provisions are for the security of the individual. (Here follow the provisions above quoted.) The constitution thus provides two means for the promotion of religion, morality and knowledge; first, the worship of every religious denomination is protected, and this furnishes a clue to the religion and morality of the constitution, and it is true that in the pulpits and on the platforms of all sects, every question of religion, morals, science, literature, art, politics and what not have been freely discussed and taught, and thus these instrumentalities have subserved the purposes of the government as conservators of the public morals and agents for the diffusion of knowledge. Our statute books have on them legislation for the protection of religious denominations in pursuance of that requirement of the constitution; and the second encourages schools and the means of instruction, and provides for a thorough system of common schools. It is objected that natural religion is enough for the purposes of the State, and that jealousies and violations of the conscience, for which the constitution provides no ample protection, will follow the introduction of religious instruction into the schools. Considering these objections in order we have the following propositions:—

First—These provisions of the constitution tend to the homogeneity of the populations and contain the true philosophy of government.

Second—The State is necessary to society and originates in God. They are, therefore, inseparable. The State needs the bonds and salutation of religious teaching, but nothing more.

Third—This appears, from the legislation for the protection of religious worship, of which any denomination cannot be deprived, in so far as all are taxed to enforce this protection, as well as the burdens of taxation increased by the exemption of church property from taxation. In so far all support places and forms of worship against consent.

Fourth—The State uses both sects and schools as instrumentalities to secure its end.

Fifth—It is the political value of religion, morality and knowledge which the State proposes to secure, and it is only on this ground that taxation for the protection of religious worship and encouragement of instruction is justified. Donohue vs. Richards (48 Maine, 379) was a case in which it was held that laws are not unconstitutional because they violate conscience.

Sixth—Section two, article six, of the constitution simply provides that no sect or sects shall by law control any part of the school fund, and it is not claimed that in that sense such a result would follow by any decision in this case.

Seventh—Bloom vs. Richards and McGetrich vs. Wasson have no application in this case.

Eighth—We have nothing to do with the consequences of the proper construction of the law. The conscience must be subordinated to the public good, just as we surrender other natural rights for the same end. "*Salus populi suprema lex*" is the maxim.

Ninth—We are not to determine the religion, morality and knowledge intended by the constitution.

Tenth—If we worship science, or art, or collective wisdom, &c., in any sense, and make that worship a manifestation of our religious convictions, these resolutions would prohibit instructions therein.

Eleventh—The pupils of the high schools read the Holy Bible, with appropriate singing, and the Greek Testament, and there is no complaint; nor yet by children without parents; nor yet by those who are worse than orphans.

Our common schools cannot be secularized, though it is a question whether it would not be better that they should be; but in view of the constitution which we have taken the resolutions are void. In other views of the resolutions it may be said that Christianity is the prevailing religion in the State. The moral sense of the people is controlled by it, and whatever is opposed undermines the moral support of the laws and corrupts the community. It is not claimed that the Bible does not teach all the virtues and the graces that adorn public and private life. Finally a thoughtful survey of our individual weakness and imperfection will certainly teach us to cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance and charity, and we shall the better labor for the elevation of our race and spread truth and civilization on the earth. The injunction must be made perpetual.

Judge Storer began by a brief statement of the case, making prominent the fact that the practice of reading the Bible in the schools began in the city fifty years ago and had continued ever since; but provision had been made in this time to excuse from that exercise any pupil whose parent or guardian desired. To this rule no offence was taken until 1869, when the School Board passed these resolutions. The defendants justify this action of the School Board on the ground that many taxpayers are not believers in the Bible; that the members of the Catholic Church do not believe the St. James version is correct and complete, and that others are by disbelief precluded by conscience from attending the schools. We will dismiss all references to the past history and all discussion of authenticity and authority of the Scriptures. Nothing is gained by the assertion that the Bible is not the revealed will of God. This is the same weapon that is always used by the disciples of unbelief in the plenary inspirations of the Holy Scriptures. We dismiss, also, references to persecutions by Christians. There never can be any just denial of the truth by showing the inconsistency of those who profess to know and teach it. Separated from all irrelevant matter, the propositions are:—Had the defendants, in the exercise of their discretion, the legal right to declare that the Bible should not be read in the schools? If no such power existed may this court restrain the Board? The provision of the constitution recognizes the existence of the Supreme Being, but gives no preference to sects. The protection it gives to religious worship, we may well conclude, is not intended to apply to those who, like the Athenians, worship the unknown god. It is the Christian religion that is recognized by the constitution. The Legislature sustained this view by exempting the family Bible from execution; by providing that each apprentice shall be provided with one; that a Bible shall be in the hands of every inmate of a jail, penitentiary and reformatory institution. All this is at the public expense, and it is now claimed that the Bible cannot be read in the common schools. Nay, more, our halls of legislation and our courts of justice are supplied with copies of the Bible; and it is only from the common schools that it is sought to be expelled, thus making them the only exception to the general recognition of the Bible as the exponent of morality and religion. The lowest view we can take of the religion contemplated and recognized by the constitution is that which acknowledges a Supreme Being, not literature of the imagination, but as revealed in our consciences and the worship of that Being. We conclude that the revealed religion of the Bible is that which is meant by the constitution, and has been recognized by the legislation of the General Assembly. On no other ground can blasphemy be made criminal. The defendants claim that the instructions referred to in this bill of rights means the cultivation of the sense of right and wrong, and that the only religion meant by that instrument is written on human nature. This was a bold proposition, and hard to sustain on any other ground than that which justifies the Juggernaut, the sacrifice of the Hindoo widow, or the cannibalism of the South Sea Islanders. Without the teachings of the Bible we have no unvarying code of morals or human duty; but the defendants say the natural conscience is to be developed. What is the process, what high and holy motive is presented to the pupil who is deprived of the teaching of the Bible? By this rule there would be no standard, and every man would be a law unto himself. The strife of opinion would be uncontrolled, and the moral power of the country would be dependent on individual caprice. We do not admit the assertion that the Bible leads to sectarianism—this is the work of man, not of God. The scriptures teach we are all of one origin, but the human lesson is different. We learn from the Bible to forgive injuries; not so in the profoundest systems of human philosophy. A volume that teaches immortality cannot teach exclusiveness. The Bible suffered from its friends. The claim that the conscience of the Catholic and Jew is violated is not to be considered, because there is no compulsion in either case. The rules are modified so as not to affect the conscience of either of these classes. In one of the districts the Douay version is read instead of the St. James version. There did not appear to be an injustice in the matter of taxation; but the mode of taxation cannot affect the right of giving religious instruction. The Bible must not be excluded because the taxes are not equally assessed or distributed. The reading of the Bible is not an act of worship. The lessons chosen are naturally those tending to elevate the mind and soul and heart. Its object is to calm the mind and give wholesome lessons in moral rectitude. No religious test is required, no act of worship, no sectarianism. We cannot see how the defendants can expect to exclude this exercise. It is not claimed that they have any new revelation, and we are led to believe they have acted hastily. The Bible was valuable as a literary and historical work. There was no censorship over the classics. The crusade was against the Bible only as against the book recognized by every civilized nation as sacred, and that holds the pre-eminent title of "The Book." If it is excluded any other must follow on the ground that it offends the conscience. These resolutions are a sweeping edict and leave the pupils not only without a hope, but without a God. Not even natural religion may be taught. If a pupil asks about his origin he may be referred to geology, but not to Genesis. If one asks why the Sabbath is observed the teacher must ask permission of the Board of Education before the question can be answered. In the whole case we conclude that we have complete jurisdiction; that the case presents equitable grounds for our interference; that the powers of the defendants have been transcended; that their action is *ultra vires* and void, and the injunction must be made perpetual.

Judge Taft followed with a dissenting opinion, treating separately the two resolutions passed by the School Board, the first of which enacts a new rule prohibiting all religious instruction, and the second, repealing an old rule, does away with the reading of the Bible, with appropriate singing, as an opening exercise. This resolution interprets itself by declaring it to be the object thereof to allow the children of parents of all sects and opinions in matters of faith and worship to enjoy alike the benefit of the common school fund. There is no reason to suppose that the Board had any other object in view. The great diversity of religious faith in the community seemed to them to require that the instruction in the common schools, which are supported by general taxation, be confined to secular knowledge and moral and intellectual culture, in order to carry out the spirit and language of the constitution, which guarantees religious liberty and equality to all, and prohibits the application of the school fund to sectarian uses. The Board, meaning to exclude formal and special religious instruction, did not use the term "sectarianism," for fear that dispute might arise as to the precise meaning thereof. The resolution cannot be construed as meaning to prevent the incorporation of extracts from the Bible into books for instruction in reading, nor does the presence of such extracts make said books religious, any more than the extracts from any classic author make them pagans. There is no evidence of any official oppression or abuse on the part of the Board; no disregard of individual rights or of sacred things to justify interference from the court if it has acted within its legal power. That the Board has so acted is evident from the fact first, that while the constitution, holding religion, morality and knowledge to be essential to good government, devolves the duty of passing suitable laws to encourage schools and the means of instruction upon the General Assembly, it neither prescribes the kind of instruction nor that religious instruction shall be given in all the schools encouraged, or in any of them, but leaves the whole matter to the discretion of the Legislature; and, second, from the fact that the Legislature, in the exercise of its unlimited discretion in issuing the law establishing the common schools, does not prescribe the kind of instruction to be given in them, but leaves the whole matter for the Board of Education; and, so far from associating the idea of special religious instruction with them, expressly prohibited any sect or sects from having control of the school fund. But the Bill of Rights, in asserting "religion," together with "morality and knowledge," to be essential to good government, evidently means religion in the broad sense of reverence and love toward God and charity toward men. As a means of encouraging the cultivation of this sentiment it directs the General Assembly to pass suitable laws, both to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of worship and so encourage the schools and means of instruction; but it does not appear that either the framers of the constitution or the Legislature, acting under authority, were of the opinion that special religious instruction in the schools was necessary to secure religion. As there is nothing to show that they held instruction in secular knowledge to be godless or conducive to irreligion or immorality they may be presumed to have regarded all sound knowledge as promoting morals and religion. Especially is there nothing to show that they thought it necessary to give special religious instruction in the common schools, for the Bill of Rights does not even specify the kind of schools to be encouraged. The argument for special religious instruction in the common schools, under this clause, would make special religious instruction a necessary part of the instruction in all schools, of whatever character. Another instrumentality than the schools for teaching religion is recognized and provided for, in the protection of all religious denominations; but if it be insisted that the provision in regard to religion is not satisfied by the protection of all religious denominations, but requires the passage of laws encouraging schools, &c., even then it does not follow that they are to be schools with special religious teaching, for the Bill of Rights simply says "schools in general." But supposing the word "religion" to have been used in the narrow sense of the Protestant Christian religion, it would then require a distinctive construction, *singula singulis*, of the clause. Religion would have to be regarded as the antecedent to the words respecting the protection of all religious denominations, and knowledge as the antecedent to those respecting the encouragement of schools, &c., leaving it to be inferred that morality is promoted by both. It would not, however, alter the case if not only the words "morality" and "religion," but the whole clause respecting the protection of all religious denominations were entirely omitted. It would still not follow that there must be special religious instructions in the schools, for it is not expressly provided for *a fortiori* from the words as they stand; there is no sound reason to infer that the constitution intended to fix a specifically religious character on all the schools; therefore if there is now religious instruction in the common schools it is thereby the will of the Board of Education, to whom absolute discretion is given by the school laws to determine the course of study and the text books to be used, and the Court cannot interfere with them. Even if the plaintiffs were right in their interpretation of the requirements of the *Bill of Rights* these requirements have no force *pro prio vigore*, but necessitate the passage of suitable laws to give them effect, and when these laws are passed they must be regarded by the courts as suitable, for in passing them the Legislature is clothed with both judicial and legislative powers. The only appeal is to the people. That it is not a moral principle may be seen from the decisions in the cases of Gulenwater vs. Mississippi, and Atlantic Ry. Co., 13 Ill., Rep. 1; Malox vs. City of Marietta, 13, O. S. Rep. 635, and Grover vs. Slaughter, decided by the United States Supreme Court, 15 Peters, Rep. 449. Judge Taft therefore held, in regard to the first resolution, that the defendants appear to have acted, in the adoption of this first rule, with due respect for the rights and opinions of all the people known to be benefited by the common school; that the rule is not in conflict with the seventh section of the Bill of Rights by the fair and natural construction of the language of that section; that if the constitution were doubtful the General Assembly, on which the duty of determining what were suitable laws under said section, has performed its duty by passing the common school laws, and has thereby made a decision from which there is no appeal except to the people; that these are suitable laws to encourage the common school; that it is our duty to ascertain what these school laws are and abide by them, as we cannot change them or make others even what they ought to be; that the school laws thus enacted confer on the Board of Education complete discretionary power over the government and management of the common schools, including the power to adopt this rule, which is not in conflict with any law or constitutional provision, and that this court in assuming to restrain the Board from carrying said rule into effect is going beyond its proper sphere to decide a question which the law has placed within the exclusive discretion of the Board of Education.

In regard to the second resolution, Judge Taft said that as the School Board, using the discretion conferred upon it, many years ago adopted the rule requiring the opening of the schools with reading from the King James' version and appropriate singing, it was not transcending its discretion in repealing said law, and therefore the courts could not interfere. He says:—I hold that whenever the reading of the Bible and singing, as practised in the common schools, be regarded as worship, religious instruction, or as simple reading and singing lessons, its introduction, continuance or discontinuance, is entirely within the discretion of the Board of Education. But the defendants say that, in view of the various conflicting religions in the community, it had become impossible to give special religious instruction in the common schools without infringing on the provisions of the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing religious liberty and equality to all, and prohibiting any person being compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship against his conscience; and that, therefore, it has become the imperative duty of the Board to pass both resolutions. The present opening exercises in the schools may be fairly said to be both an act of worship and a lesson in religious instruction. There is an obvious discrimination between using the Bible as a general reading book and reading from it as a part of a form of worship. The plaintiffs claim that the Bible cannot be regarded as a sectarian book, and that no one's conscience can be offended by the use of it; but in the case of the Catholics, whose children, entitled to the use of the common schools, are about two-fifths of the whole number attending the schools, we are not at liberty to doubt the honesty of their conscientious scruples when the said Catholics prefer to forego their rights to the joint use of the common schools and to erect and support schools of their own rather than subject their children to the influence of what they regard as a dangerous religious error. They are practically punished for their conscientious scruples every year to the extent of $200,000 in being deprived of the use of their proportion of the school fund. It is said that the Catholics will not be satisfied with the schools, even if the opening exercises be dispensed with; but this would not justify the Board of Education or the court in withholding what is due because something else is asked. Another numerous class of heavy taxpayers, the Jews, object to the opening exercises as offending their conscience, and although they use the common schools they have not waived their right to make this objection. It cannot be said that the Bill of Rights has simply the Protestant Christian religion in view; for the State allows no difference between any of the various forms of religion, provided they conform to the civil regulations. The case of Bloom vs. Richards, (2 Ohio S., Rep., 330, and McGatrick vs. Wasson (Ohio S. Rep., 571), which Judge Taft quoted at length, show this:—The framers of the present constitution of Ohio were jealous of the ambition of sects, and therefore expressly provided against their introducing their forms of worship upon one another, or any of them ever having any exclusive right to or control of the school funds. It is a characteristic of sectarians to ignore the conscientious scruples of others; but the idea that a man has less conscience because he is a rationalist, spiritualist or even an atheist is not a constitutional idea in the State of Ohio. Nor can any sect, because it includes a majority of the citizens, nor any number of united sects containing such a majority, claim any preference whatever so long as there is a minority which does not agree with them. They cannot claim that their religion is unsectarian. The court will take cognizance of the existence of the Christian religion for the purpose of preserving civil order, as it will of all forms of religion; but the government is neutral, and, while protecting all, it prefers none and disparages none. Although not professing to be Christian, it exercises a truly Christian charity. Judge Taft characterized the progress in religious liberty from the colonial times, and quoted from "Cooley on Constitutional Limitations" to show that no religious instruction could be maintained at the expense of the State. The Board of Education have simply aimed to free the common schools from any just conscientious objection by confining them to secular instructions and moral and intellectual training. Under the circumstances it was not only just but, under the constitution of Ohio, a duty which they could not omit without violating the rights of those who conscientiously object to the practice under the old rule of the Board.

The counsel for the defendants say they will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Woman Suffrage—Passage of the Southern New Jersey Railroad Bill.

A petition was presented in the Senate in favor of woman suffrage. Among bills introduced were an act to incorporate the Oceanic Yacht Club, of Jersey City; to create a new township of Harrison, in Hudson county.

The supplement to the charter of the Home Insurance Company, of Newark, allowing them to commence business on a capital of $25,000, instead of $50,000, as their original charter calls for, was lost by a vote of 9 to 4.

A debate arose on the third reading of the supplement to the charter of the State Insurance Company, of Newark, which was designed to relieve them from municipal taxation, and the bill was lost.

Among bills passed was the bill to incorporate the Hudson County Glass Manufacturing Company; supplement to the charter of the Newark Plankroad and Ferry Company; act relative to the Street Commissioners of Greenville, Hudson county.

Among bills favorably reported by the House committee was the Deal's Point and New York Ferry Company's charter; to consolidate the New Jersey and Delaware Railroad Company with the New Jersey Western, Sussex Valley, Hoboken, Ridgefield and Paterson Railroad companies; supplement to the charter of New Jersey Western Railroad Company.

Among bills introduced was one to regulate freightage on railroads, which is intended to make it obligatory on all companies to take freight whenever offered.

The supplement to the Long Branch and Sea Shore and the supplement to the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Companies, authorizing them to merge their capital stock with the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, were passed. A great many bills of minor importance were passed in both houses.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The Papers in the Hands of General Grant, Endorsed by General Sherman—Letter from General McClellan Defending Him—Defence of General Porter Against the Charges of General Pope.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1870.

General Fitz John Porter's case is in the hands of the President, bearing General Sherman's endorsement of General Porter's application for a remission of the penalties. General Porter does not seek nor desire pardon, but a revision of his case in the presence of new evidence. His friends state that he is willing to submit his case to the President, General Sherman and the Secretary of War, or other high officers. Under the act of Congress passed in 1868–9, the President may practically revise courts martial proceedings by reappointment of the party affected by its verdict. A renomination places the matter before the Senate, or the Executive may, without appointment, remit penalties where injustice has been done. Porter seeks remission only at this time, and insists that the government cannot properly refuse to hear the new evidence, and urges that his opponents cannot oppose a rehearing of the case without fastening suspicion upon them. Pamphlets confidentially circulated among members of Congress and principal army officers show that the application for a rehearing rests distinctly on the proposition that the finding of the court martial in this case was a mistake. The appeal charges no wrong purpose or intentional injustice on the part of the court, but cites important new testimony, which at the time of the trial was inaccessible and which is claimed to fully vindicate the accused. Among the many influential parties who on these grounds unite in the appeal for a rehearing are Messrs. Henry Wilson, Horace Greeley, John Sherman, A. G. Curtin, N. P. Banks, Lafayette S. Foster, Ira Harris and Robert C. Winthrop. The following "opinion" in the case from the pen of Major General McClellan presents the main facts relied upon in Porter's appeal, viz.:—

In the case of General Fitz John Porter two points seem to have been chiefly relied upon to justify the verdict:—First, the alleged failure to obey the order of half-past six P. M., August 27, requiring him to remove his command at one A. M. of the 28th; second, the alleged failure to attack on the 29th of August. It appears to me that the first point, considered by itself, can be disposed of very briefly. Porter's troops were much fatigued and needed rest, the night was very dark, the road bad and blockaded by wagon trains. Porter's impulse was to obey the order literally, but his subordinate generals (Morell, Sykes and Butterfield) were so decided in their conviction that the march should be delayed that he yielded to their advice, and started only at three o'clock. The result showed that a still greater delay would have been judicious, as giving the troops more rest, and bringing them to their destination quite as early as they actually reached it, for they were much delayed on the march. It is not charged that any injury to the service resulted from the postponement, and it may confidently be asserted that no unprejudiced officer of experience would maintain that General Porter's action in the case warrants the severe sentence passed upon him. He simply exercised a responsibility that must sometimes be taken by an officer receiving an order from a superior at a distance. With sufficient reasons and from good motives he departed slightly from the literal requirements of the order, while he thoroughly carried out its spirit; his purpose was to reach the end of the march in the shortest time, with the least possible fatigue to his men, and to keep them in proper condition for action. This may have been an error of judgment (I do not think it was), but surely it cannot be regarded as a crime.

Now, as to the second point—viz., the alleged failure to attack the enemy on the 29th of August. Up to about the hour of noon on that day General McDowell was with or near General Porter, and, as the senior officer, was vested with the command. He had under his control two divisions of his own corps—those of King and Ricketts. About noon he separated himself from Porter, and, with his two divisions, marched off to join Pope, by a road leading to the right and rear of Porter's position. It is clear that up to the hour of noon the responsibility for any failure to attack rested with McDowell, not with Porter. I do not think it necessary to consider here the question whether General McDowell ought to or could have attacked with the joint commands. I merely say that up to the period of his departure Porter cannot be held responsible. Porter's responsibility commences, therefore, about noon. The strength of his command, after the departure of King's and Ricketts' divisions, was about 12,000—somewhat less. Porter believed at the time, from his own observation, the statement of prisoners and other sources that Longstreet was in front of him with greatly superior force. The positive evidence is now attainable to prove that Longstreet was in position with his whole command (more than double Porter's corps in strength) before noon on the 29th, ready and anxious to be attacked, and, therefore, that Porter's opinions were correct. It appears clear that the only opportunity of attacking, with good chances of success and decisive results, was early in the forenoon, and with all the combined forces of Generals McDowell and Porter. As soon as the whole of Longstreet's command was in position the result of such an attack became doubtful. For Porter to have made it after the withdrawal of McDowell's two divisions would have been absolute madness; for to have attacked with less than 12,000 men a force more than double in number, excellent in quality, and strongly posted, would have insured the complete repulse of the attacking party, with heavy loss. That attacks must sometimes be made under such circumstances is no doubt true, for it is sometimes necessary for a portion of an army to sacrifice itself to save the rest of the army or an important part of it. But it does not appear that this was such a case. The right of our army was abundantly able to take care of itself, and was not hard pressed at the time in question. The mere position of Porter's command accomplished the very important result of keeping at least double his numbers in front of him, and paralyzed them so far as any action against our right was concerned. The additional evidence now attainable (which could not be had at the time of trial) proves beyond question that General Pope was mistaken in the belief which he then entertained, that Longstreet was still remote from the field of battle and that Porter had only a small force in his front. It proves that an attack made by Porter at any time after General McDowell's departure would in all probability—it might be said with certainty, were there any such thing as absolute certainty in war—have resulted in a complete repulse, with great and useless sacrifice of life. It proves that Porter's arrangements were excellent, since they enabled him to hold a greatly superior force in check; it proves that, far from meriting the sentence imposed upon him, he in fact deserved great praise for his conduct on that day. Justice requires that General Porter's conduct on the 30th, when, as acknowledged, he fought his corps most energetically and desperately, should be kept in mind when forming an opinion of the transactions of the 29th, especially in the light of the new evidence now adduced.

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The printed "appeal" presents an elaborate argument by Porter himself, supported with copious citations to establish the new facts and the conclusions asserted and maintained by General McClellan. It also cites a letter to General Grant from General W. B. Franklin (no longer in the service) reflecting very severely upon General Pope, and presenting cogent reasons for the conviction that Pope's charges against Porter were "the result of an afterthought" and "were not original with Pope." Another pamphlet distributed to members of Congress to-day contains General Porter's reply to an article assumed to be from the pen of General Pope and published in a New York evening journal, to discourage the movement for a rehearing. In that article Pope introduces, as evidence of Porter's criminal purpose to abandon him to defeat at the second battle of Bull Run on the 29th of August, 1862, Porter's despatch to McDowell and King, in which he stated that the enemy was strong in his front and advancing in heavy force, and that he (Porter) had "determined to withdraw to Manassas." Porter now asserts that Pope omitted from his citation of this despatch the following, viz.:—"I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going, and will communicate with you." Commenting upon the suppression of the sentence quoted Porter says:—

And these words General Pope expunges from my despatch to suit his purpose. I will not assume to characterize such an offence against common honesty. My action was based upon sound military principle and will bear a soldier's test. When I wrote the despatch I believed, from report, our right was retiring under pressure of superior force, and knowing that Longstreet was before me with overpowering numbers, and reported to be pressing, I deemed it probable my withdrawal would become a necessity if my force was to be made effective. After stigmatizing my purpose to suit which his garbled despatch is published, General Pope concludes this branch of his subject as follows:—"Was there in the mind of any honest man, citizen or soldier, any honorable course open to him except of these two? Not so, thought Porter. With his efficient corps, equal in number to nearly one-third of the whole army—superior in freshness and efficiency to any corps in the field—he deliberately states that he intends to march off under these appalling circumstances to Manassas Junction, precisely in the opposite direction from the army, and to abandon them to the disaster which he says he believes they were suffering. Can any words add force to this simple statement?" It seems unfortunate that such high toned sentiments and reflections should be wasted; but, inasmuch as I did not withdraw (having gone to the front and found such action unnecessary), I imagine you will concur with me as to their inappropriateness. There is no evidence on the record nor can any be produced to show that my command retreated; but to the contrary it remained all day where McDowell left me, save when moved to induce or indicate an attack. When, therefore, General Pope says I "pretended" to believe his forces were being driven in order to have an excuse for the withdrawal of mine he does me harm and only compels a more universal belief in his now thoroughly established infirmity.

The article of General Pope, further to prove Porter's misconduct on the 29th of August, 1862, cites from the rebel Lieutenant General T. J. Jackson's official report of the second battle of Bull Run, as follows:—

The federal infantry, about four o'clock in the evening, moved from under cover of the wood and advanced on several lines, first engaging the right, but soon extending its attack to the centre and left. In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pressed forward, as if determined, by force of numbers and fury of assault, to drive us from our position. *So impetuous and well sustained were their onsets as to induce me to send to the commanding general for reinforcements, but the timely and gallant advance of General Longstreet on my right relieved my troops from the presence of overwhelming numbers* (the italics are General Pope's), and gave to those brave men the chances of a more equal conflict. As Longstreet pressed upon the right the federal advance was checked, and soon a general advance of my whole line was ordered. Eagerly and fiercely did each brigade press forward, exhibiting in parts of the field scenes of encounter and murderous strife not witnessed often in the turmoil of battle.

Commenting on the foregoing General Pope said:—

It seems, then, that Jackson was so hard driven by that army, which Porter considered defeated, that he could not hold his ground, and sent to General R. E. Lee for reinforcement. But Lee, according to the testimony of the Chief Engineer on his staff, took breakfast that morning on the opposite side of Thoroughfare Gap, full thirty miles distant, and it was utterly impossible to reinforce Jackson before a very late hour of the night, long before which time the whole affair would have been ended. What, then, saved Jackson from a disastrous defeat? Why, the very troops taken from in front of Porter when he deserted the field.

From all of which, says Porter, I am compelled to take the inflation by stating as a fact that the report of General Jackson refers to the action of the next day (August 30), and the troops who were so "impetuous" were my troops, commanded by me, whom General Pope charges as having, the day before, been in a frame of mind fit for any wicked purpose.

Porter adds that if Pope could prove that this contest took place on the 29th he would convict himself of great inaccuracy in his testimony before the court martial and in his official report to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, wherein he said:—

I believe, in fact I am positive, that at five o'clock on the 29th, General Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson and to have fallen upon his rear; that if he had done so he would have gained a decided victory over the army of Jackson, *before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet, &c.*

Now I submit, says Porter, that Longstreet could not have been engaged at four P. M. of the 29th August in "saving Jackson from disastrous defeat" by "taking troops from in front" of me, if those troops were miles away at five o'clock, and according to Pope's testimony they did not begin to arrive till sundown on that day and were coming on the field all night and the next morning (30th). General Porter concludes his reply to General Pope as follows:—Without the slightest disposition to avail myself of any technical point that could be raised in my favor, I submit that, on account of General Pope's course and assertions, grave doubts arise as to whether my trial was in accordance with the act of Congress of May 29, 1830, which states:—

Whenever a general officer commanding an army, or a colonel commanding a separate department, shall be the accuser or prosecutor of any officer in the army of the United States under his command, the general court martial for the trial of such officer shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

Now General Pope, in his protest of September 16, 1867, against a rehearing of my case, comes forward as my accuser and prosecutor. In his report to the Committee on the Conduct of the War he says:—"I considered it a duty *I owed to the country to bring Fitz John Porter to justice*. With his conviction and punishment ended all official connection I have since had with anything that related to the operations I conducted in Virginia." The letter of the article may, perhaps, not have been violated, but in spirit its violation was perfected; for if General Pope was the "accuser or prosecutor," as he now appears, then my court should have been appointed by the President, and not by the General-in-Chief.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

Application of the New Rendering of the Law—The Ruling Practically Resorted to on a Mortgage Question.

At a special term of the Supreme Court held in Brooklyn yesterday by Judge Pratt, the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase, holding that the principal and interest of all contracts entered into prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act of July 11, 1862, are payable in gold, was practically applied in the case of Johnson Leake vs. Alfred Doubleday and others. The plaintiff sued to foreclose a mortgage for $3,600 dated July 1, 1857. Judge Pratt gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for principal and interest to be paid in gold or the equivalent of gold in greenbacks, acting under the United States Supreme Court decision above referred to.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 15—5:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92¾ for the account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 87½; 1867, 86⅞; ten-forties, 85¾. Erie Railway shares, 20¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¾.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—United States bonds closed firm—Five-twenties, 92⅞ for the issues of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—5:30 P. M.—The market closed dull. Middling uplands, 11⅝d. a 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. a 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—2:30 P. M.—Wheat, 9s. a 9s. 1d. per cental for California white, 7s. 7d. a 7s. 8d. for Western and 8s. 6d. for winter. The receipts of wheat for three days have been 6,000 quarters, nearly all American. Corn, 27s. per quarter for European.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Feb. 15.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—5 P. M.—Cheese, 73s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—5 P. M.—Linseed oil, £3 10s. per ton. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt. Sugar dull and unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 15.—Linseed oil firmer. Tallow, 46s. 3d. per cwt. Calcutta linseed, 59s.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 15.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. for standard white.

William Raynor, a wealthy farmer of Perry county, Ohio, arrived in St. Louis on Monday in pursuit of his wife, who ran away with a person named George McPherson alias Colonel Porter, and carried off the household goods and $1,000 in money. McPherson and his paramour have doubtless gone to Kansas. Raynor has found the goods in St. Louis and will probably return home, leaving his wife to her fate.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 53	Moon rises.....eve	6 26
Sun sets	5 36	High water..morn	8 41

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Manhattan	Feb 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atalanta	Feb 17	London	55 Broadway.
Anglia	Feb 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Helvetia	Feb 19	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Baltimore	Feb 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 19	Bremen, &c.	68 Broad street.
City of New York	Feb 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Minnesota	Feb 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Celia	Feb 26	London	55 Broadway.
Columbia	Feb 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	March 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Europa	March 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	March 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Colorado	March 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Java (Br), Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, NC—Jas Hand.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia—J Lorillard.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Ship Republik (NG), Fortman, Hamburg—Unkhart & Co.
Ship Harvest Queen, Janssen, St John, NB—C H Marshall & Co.
Bark Geñon (NG), Leverson, Havre—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark M E Packer, Holloway, Valparaiso—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Evening Star (Br), Miller, St Jago, Cuba—Waydell & Co.
Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Port au Prince—H Becker & Co.
Brig Udola, Whittemore, Cienfuegos—Thompson & Hunter.
Schr R M Atwood, Doane, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.
Schr Myrover, Brown, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.
Schr S Castner Jr, Robinson, Wilmington—Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Nellie, Anderson, Baltimore—J N McKee.
Schr W Tice, Tice, Newbern—Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr Pesine, Sheffield, Wood's Hole—Ferguson & Wood.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New Orleans Feb 6, and Havana 10th, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Feb 12, at 9 AM, lat 29 48, lon 79 20, passed a barkentine showing red signal, with white H in centre; same day, at 10 AM, passed brig C E Pickering, from Sagua for New York.
Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.
Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark Olbers (NG), Basson, Rotterdam, 50 days, with mdse, to Chas Luling & Co. Took the northern passage, and went as far north as lat 47, lon 25; was hove to 10 days with heavy NW and SW gales; stove bulwarks, split sails, &c; thence took the southern passage and had fine weather to Hatteras; has been 9 days N of that point, with heavy NE and NW winds. Jan 17, lat 25 24, lon 25 38 W, spoke bark Anna (Sp), from Havana for Grand Canary, 75 days out, and supplied her with provisions.
Bark Almoner (of Boston), Gary, New Orleans, 19 days, with cotton seed, to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had heavy N E and N W gales the entire passage; 5 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Argyra (Br), Luckham, Palermo, 43 days, with fruit, to Baring Bros.—vessel to George F Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan 16. Had heavy W and NW gales most of the passage; 7 days north of Hatteras.
Brig C M Reynolds (Br), Mantanzas, 16 days, with molasses, to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had rough weather the entire passage; split sails, &c; 8 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW winds.
Schr Wave Crest (of Sag Harbor), Davis, Guantanamo, Jan 29, with sugar, to Moses Taylor—vessel to Van Brunt & Slagnt. Had very moderate weather to lat 28; thence had a succession of heavy N and W gales; was 7 days N of Hatteras.
Schr S H Woodbury, Woodbury, Jacksonville, 8 days, with yellow pine, to master.
Schr N W Smith, Tooker, Charleston, 10 days, with cotton, &c, to N L McCready & Co.
Schr Emma, Hall, Wilmington, NC, 14 days, with naval stores, to master. Had heavy NE and NW gales the entire passage. Feb 4, off Hatteras, in a heavy NE gale, lost boat, stove rail, &c.
Schr E P Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Col Ellsworth, Howard, Fortune Bay, NF, 15 days, for New York, with frozen herring to order.
Schr S E Nightingale, Hilliard, Eastport, 8 days, for New York, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Alaska, Strout, Machias, 12 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Starlight, McIntyre, Portland, 8 days, for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr A F Ames, Whitmore, Boston for Richmond.
Schr Charlotte Brown, Robins, Nantucket for New York.
Schr Wm Arthur, Andrews, New Bedford for Baltimore.
Schr Minquas, Haney, Providence for New York.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr B T Crocker, Harning, Providence for Norfolk.
Schr H A Deming, Boardman, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Providence for Port Johnson.
Schr Amos Falkenburg, Terrill, Providence for New York.
Schr Hattie S Collins, ——, Providence for New York.
Schr Nathl Holmes, Northup, Providence for New York.
Schr John Burley, Sanders, Wickford for Elizabethport.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Wickford for Elizabethport.
Schr Jas English, Barker, New London for New York.
Schr O Goodwin, Bishop, New London for Elizabethport.
Schr Jacob Maymond, Holt, New London for Elizabethport.
Schr Mist, Muncey, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Lady Adams, Evans, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Silas Brainard, ——, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford for New York.
Schr J M Kissam, Kissam, Northport for New York.
At anchor in Flushing Bay:—
Schr Edwd Lee, Dixon, Boston for New York.

SAILED.

Steamships City of Washington, Liverpool; Westphalia, Hamburg; Virgo, Savannah; Charleston, Charleston; Fairbanks, Wilmington, NC; Niagara, Richmond, &c; El Cid, Philadelphia.

Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The Sound steamers Old Colony, City of Norwich, and Galatea were detained at Flushing Bay yesterday by a dense fog, and did not pass through the Gate until noon. Some of the passengers chartered a tug and thus managed to get to the city a little earlier.

Marine Disasters.

BARK EDWIN, at Holmes' Hole from Smyrna, was 16 days north of Hatteras, with heavy weather. Feb 6, lat 39 30, lon 73, saw a three masted schooner, with foremast, mizenmast and head of mainmast gone, heading SW; did not appear to want any assistance. Jan 13, lat 26, lon 56, saw a large vessel, bottom up; the sea was breaking over, and could not make out any description of her.

BRIG CASCATELLE, at Holmes' Hole from New Orleans, reports 10th inst, lat 37 40, lon 73 30, wind WNW, saw a vessel to leeward with signal of distress flying; bore down to her, and found her to be the bark John Williamson (of Leith), with loss of rudder; the wind blowing a gale at the time and a heavy sea running, wore ship and stood by her three times, and by means of a blackboard ascertained that she was in want of provisions and ropes; did not want to be taken off, and being short of provisions ourselves, could not render any assistance.

BRIG EXPRESS, from Boston, before reported as ashore at Terrence Bay, arrived at Halifax, NS, 10th inst.

BRIG ANNA, from Amsterdam for Providence, before reported as having 9 feet water in her hold at Newport, RI, was laying at anchor in the inner harbor 14th, the water having been nearly all pumped out.

BRIG HENRY PERKINS, at Holmes' Hole from Ragged Island, was 11 days north of Hatteras, with heavy weather, but sustained no damage.

SCHR D TALBOT, at Holmes' Hole from Satilla River, lost part of deckload of lumber, carried away bobstay, split sails, &c.

SCHR M J MOORE, at Holmes' Hole from Demerara, was 11 days north of Hatteras, with continued gales from NE to NW, and started cutwater.

SCHR CARRIE MELVIN, at Holmes' Hole from Inagua, experienced very heavy weather during the passage; was 7 days north of Hatteras, with continued gales from NE to NW, and had decks swept, stove boat and carried away chain plates, split sails, &c. Jan 25, Capt R G Watts died of yellow fever and was buried at sea. Geo W Linwood, of Newburyport, late mate of brig Afton, condemned at Inagua, took passage on the C M as sailing master, and on the 11th inst, Montauk bearing N by E, 60 miles, was knocked overboard by the foreboom and drowned.

SCHR LUCANO, at Holmes' Hole from Cardenas, reports 5th inst, in a gale from NNE, lost boat, started deckload, sprung jibboom, started bowsprit, chafed rigging badly, &c.

SCHR LUCY M COLLINS, at Holmes' Hole from Jacksonville, experienced heavy weather; 5th inst, in a gale from NNE, lost part of deckload of lumber, stove forward house, sprung jibboom and lost galley; bowsprit working and vessel leaking badly; 8th, lat 37 20, lon 74 10, saw a three masted schooner, with loss of fore and mizen masts and head of mainmast, scudding under staysail; wind at time NW.

SCHR JOACHIM HEINRICH (NG), Stehr, from New York Jan 21 for Rio Grande, put into Baltimore 14th inst for repairs, having been towed up from Fortress Monroe.

SCHR HENRY, Wilcox, from Haverstraw for Newark, with bricks, while attempting to beat through the draw of the Central Railroad bridge across Newark Bay 12th inst, came in collision with one of the piers and sunk in a few minutes, about 100 yards from the draw, in the middle of the channel, in about 30 feet of water, where she now lies. She was a good vessel, valued at about $4000.

SCHR ST CROIX, Eaton, from Galveston for Boston, put into Georgetown, SC, 11th inst, with loss of boat and rudder-head.

SCHR GEO HURLEY (of Jersey City), was seen at anchor off Chickamicomico, Va, — inst, with loss of both gaffs, boats, &c. She was repairing damages.

SCHR ARURA, at Boston from Bermuda (with part of cargo of bark Carlotta, from Cadiz), was reported leaky on her arrival at Holmes' Hole. Capt Scholtz denies the report, and states that she did not leak, but that some water got into the cabin through the deck.

ARDROSSAN, Jan 29—The Carrie Wright, Jordan, for Philadelphia, put back yesterday leaky.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan 6—Ship Germania, Billins, from Liverpool for San Francisco (before reported), put into Rio Janeiro Jan 2.

Notice to Mariners.

RIVER THAMES—LEIGH SPIT.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the Leigh Spit having grown up, the buoy marking the same has been removed one cable SSE of its former position.

The buoy now lies in 6 feet at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

South Church spire just open to the northward of a large house next east of the gas works at Southend, NE ½ E.

The easternmost chimney of the parsonage at Leigh, just open to the westward of Leigh church tower, NW ⅝ N.

Southend pier, SE by E ½ E, distant 2 cables.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Jan 28, 1870.

Whalemen.

Sailed from Honolulu Jan 7, bark Sea Breeze, Sherman (late Fisher, who was landed sick), to cruise.

Bark Vigilant, Baker, of NB, was at Albany, New Holland, Dec 13, with 1350 bbls sp oil, all told. Had shipped 50 bbls per bark Canton.

A letter from on board ship Europa, Nye, of NB, reports her at Hobart Town in Nov, with 1600 bbls oil all told. Reports, no date, &c, barks Northern Light, Baker, NB, 2000 bbls oil; Hunter, Chase, do, 1500 sp; Napoleon, Fuller, do, 700 sp.

A letter from on board bark Callao, Brown, of NB, reports her at Hobart Town in Dec, with 800 bbls sp oil on board—1300 sp, 80 wh all told.

A letter from Capt Pease, of ship Champion, of Edgartown, reports her off Talcahuano Dec 27, with 50 bbls wh oil. Had seen whales but twice since leaving home. Reports Dec 1, on California Ground, bark George, Davis, NB, clean.

Spoken.

Ship Armstrong (Br), Owens, from Cardiff for Mobile, Jan 20, lat 49, lon 10.

Ship Westmoreland, Latourneau, from New Orleans for Bremen, Jan —, off the Eddystone.

Ship Ivanhoe (Br), from San Francisco for Liverpool, no date, off Mizzen Head (by Prima Donna, at Liverpool 28th).

Bark Solomon, Carter, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Nov 28, lat 17 57 S, lon 30 45 W, stewardess ill with cancer, rest all well—supplied her with medicine.

Bark Clara, Nickels, from Charleston for Montevideo, Feb 2, lat 33 51 N, lon 68 15.

Brig Haltienne (Br), Murison, from Boston for Cape Town, CGH, Dec 8, lat 8 12 S, lon 9 W.

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, Jan 28—Put back, Carrie Wright, Jordan, for Philadelphia.

BORDEAUX, Jan 27—Sailed, Constance, Hansen, NYork.

BARCELONA, Jan 20—Arrived, Maria (s), Nolte, New Orleans.

Sailed 14th, Favorita, Cassabella, New Orleans.

COWES, Jan 29—Sailed, Pacific, Hammond, seeking.

CARDIFF, Jan 28—Arrived, Kedar, French, Havre.

Sailed 28th, Pawnee, Hatton, New Orleans.

Ent for ldg 28th, S F Hersey, Small, for Rio Janeiro; Uncle Toby, Stevens, do; David Taylor, Rutherford, Savannah.

CHITTAGONG, Dec 21—Arrived, Moses Williamson, Lake, Galle.

CALCUTTA, Jan 4—In port, ships Nelson (Br), Rande; Naturalist (Br), Gregory; Cicero (Br), Alexander, and Edith Warren (Br), Clark, for NYork, ldg; Geo H Warren (Br), Burwell, for NYork or Boston, do; Coward, Hewitt, for Moulmein, do; bark Pericles, Swan, for Boston, do.

Went to sea from Saugor, Jan 2, ship Ivanhoe (Br), Robertson, NYork.

CARDENAS, Feb 5—Arrived, bark Mechanic, Dyer, Philadelphia; 7th, brigs James Baker, Phelan, and Isabella Jewett, McCormick, NYork; schrs Island Belle, Pierce, and Ella Hodsdon, Dearborn, Wilmington, NC; Eveline, Dutch, Charleston.

Sailed 5th, brig Faustina, Patterson, a port north of Hatteras; 7th, schrs M E Staples, Coffin, do do; W H Kinzell, Soper, NYork; 8th, bark Emma Parker, Brown, do; schrs Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Philadelphia; Kate Carlton, Monroe, a port north of Hatteras.

DUNGENESS, Jan 28—Off, B F Lowell, Leavitt, from Galveston via Portsmouth for Amsterdam.

Sailed from the Motherbank 29th, Industrie, Steinbrugge (from New Orleans), Hamburg.

DEAL, Jan 29—Passed, Lady Cartier, Crosby, from Shields for New Orleans; 30th, Undine, Segemann, from NYork for Rotterdam.

DARTMOUTH, Jan 30—Put in, Santa Maria Vecchia, Spignete, from NYork for Leith via Queenstown.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 28—Off, brig Express (Br), Mumford, from NYork for Barcelona.

GUANTANAMO, Jan 29—In port, brigs Lydia H Cole, Jones, for NYork in about 8 days, ldg; Hunter (Br), to load for Boston.

HELVOET, Jan 29—Sailed, Queen of the Fleet, McLeod, NYork.

HAVRE, Jan 29—Arrived, John Fyfe, Luce, NYork.

HONOLULU, Jan 15—Arrived, schr Greyhound, Wheeler, Tahiti.

Sailed 12th, brig Kamehameha V (Haw), Rickman, Guano Islands; 13th, bark Miranda (Dan), Karlowa, Baker's Island.

HAVANA, Feb 6—Arrived, barks Ibis, Crabtree, New Orleans (and cleared 8th for Sagua); Rosedale, Pennell, NYork; Merrimac, Nichols, Boston; brigs G G Roberts, Vance, Pensacola; E P Swett, Lawrence, Portland; D S Soule, Soule, and Sarah Emma, Carter, NYork; 7th, steamer Liberty, Reed, Baltimore (and sailed 8th for New Orleans); barks Ukraine, Mountford, Savannah; Bessie Simpson, Gibbs, St John, NB, via Cardenas; 8th, James McCarty, McCarty, NYork; brigs Ralph Souder, Millan, St John, NB; Sarah E Kennedy, Duncan, New Orleans; schr Pinky, Pearce, NYork.

Sailed 6th, steamship Hannover (NG), Himbeck, Southampton and Bremen; 7th, brig Lady Bird, Rousseau, Baltimore.

Cleared 8th, bark La Cimera, Wheeler, Remedios; schr A D Scull, Scull, Pensacola; 5th, brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, Sagua; schr Louisa Bliss, Strong, Portland.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 28—Arrived, Prairie Bird, Davis, Galveston; 29th, Mayflower, Call, Savannah; Wallace, Jordan, New Orleans; R Robinson, Robinson, Mobile; Adelaide Norris, Reed, do; Chatham, Young, Galveston.

Sailed 26th, Canada, Smith, Alexandria, Va; 29th, Iron Crown, Lee, San Francisco; Hindoo, Stevens, New Orleans; 30th, Storm King, Coyle, Pensacola.

Cleared 28th, Star of Hope, Gannett, Boston; Hanson Gregory, Gregory, Cardenas; Waverley, Gillan, New Orleans; Lookout, Nugent, NYork.

Ent out 29th, Oneco, Haskell, for Boston; China (s), Macaulay, NYork.

LONDON, Jan 31—Arrived, Amphion, Rees, Wilmington, NC; Golden Horn, Patrick, Richmond.

MIRAGOANE, Jan 29—In port bark R Murray Jr, Jackson, for NYork ldg.

MAYAGUEZ, Jan 27—In port, brigs Harriet, Gambrill, for Baltimore Feb 10; George, Willard, and Sarah Crowell, Pruitt, wtg; T Turner, do; Thos Turull, Thompson, do; schr Fred Smith, Smith, for NYork, ldg.

MATANZAS, Feb 6—Arrived, bark Mary E Libbey, Libbey, NYork; brig Isabel, Fulton, do; schr R M Purinton, Crossley, Providence; 7th, brigs L L Wadsworth, Bailey, Cardenas; Isaac Carver, Shute, Belfast; schrs David Babcock, Colcord, NYork; 8th, Amos Edwards, Somers, Providence; Windward, Ellis, Baltimore.

Sailed 6th (not 4th), bark Ellen Stevens, Howe, NYork; brig Shannon, Sawyer, a port north of Hatteras; schr Glengarry, Yates, NYork; 7th, brigs M A Herrera, Havener, do; Sophia Wilson, Nowell, Philadelphia; Ida M Comery, Nordea, a port north of Hatteras; 8th, schrs W H Tiers, Gifford, do do; Mary D Haskell, Barbour, Philadelphia; Queen of the South, Corson, Sagua.

NEWCASTLE, Jan 28—Ent out, Urda, Bjerkoas, for New York.

NAVASSA, Jan 23—In port bark Energie (NG), for England ldg; schr Addie Murchie, Morrill, for Baltimore, to sail Feb 1. Sailed 22d, brig Lizzie, for Swansea; 23d, bark Ariadne, Queenstown.

PLYMOUTH, Jan 29—Put in, Amy Pinkham, from Palermo for NYork.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb 15—Arrived, steamship Allemannia, Winzen, NYork for Hamburg (and proceeded).

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan 29—In port brig Oliver Cutts, Nelson, for NYork ldg; schr Otis, Cutts, for Samana Bay, to sail same night.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 15—Arrived, steamship Colorado, Cutting, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

SHIELDS, Jan 29—Arrived, Arabia, Leitch, Rotterdam; Washington, Richmond, do; Argosy, Weifare, Brouwershaven.

SALT POND, Africa, Jan 1—In port barks Manchester, Gregory, from Boston, arrived Dec 31; Early Morn, Fleming, for leeward next day.

ST DOMINGO, Jan 23—Sailed, brig Constantine (Br), Doane, Boston.

ST JAGO, Jan 29—Arrived, bark Morning Star, Waugh, NYork; Feb 2, schr Rebecca Florence, Bush, Port Spain.

TRINIDAD, Feb 1—Arrived, brigs Jessie Rhynas, Hall, Aspinwall; Ouril, Nash, Machias.

Sailed Jan 28th, brig Sharon, Small, Boston; schr P A Grau, Lake, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 14—Arrived, brigs Grace Kelley (Br), Kelly, Ponce; C S Packard, Packard, Mobile; schrs C E Raymond, Higgins, Charleston; Loochoo, Turner, and Percy, Caldwell, NYork.

Sailed—Ship Cromwell.

15th—Arrived, bark Henry P Lord, Cardenas; brig C S Packard, Mobile; schrs M J Moore, Demerara; Laguna, Cardenas; Lucy M Collins, Jacksonville; Plymouth Rock, Island City, and Ida L, NYork.

Also arrived 15th, bark Acacia, Matanzas; brig Antilles, Trinidad.

BALTIMORE, Feb 14—Arrived, brig Joachim Heinrich (NG), Stehr, NYork for Rio Grande (for repairs); schr Helschel, NYork.

Cleared—Bark G W Horton, Rhoads, Havana; brigs Italia (Br), Roberts, West Indies; Therese (NG), Bruning, Richmond, Va; Reichstag (NG), Blohm, Philadelphia; schrs Helen A Hoyt, Townsend, Hoboken; A G Ireland, Townsend, Jersey City.

Cleared—Ship G M Adams, bark G W Horton, brig Italia.

BRISTOL, Feb 12—Sailed, schr George Fales, Hall, Cardenas.

14th—Sailed, schr Fashion, Carberry, NYork.

CHARLESTON, Feb 15—Arrived, steamship Champion, NYork.

Sailed—Bark Pepita, Barcelona; brig Andes, do.

EDGARTOWN, Feb 11—Arrived, schr Gentile, Kennedy, NYork for Portland.

FALL RIVER, Feb 14—Sailed, schr Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, NYork.

GALVESTON, Feb 9—Cleared, ships Devonshire, Durkee, and Cold Stream, Greenman, Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb 12, AM—Arrived, schrs Emeline McLain, Hall, Boston for Baltimore; Starlight, McIntire, Portland for NYork.

Sailed—Schr Sidney C Tyler.

PM—Arrived, schrs M J Moore (Br), Cole, Demerara for Boston; Charlotte Brown, Robbins, Nantucket for NYork; Ella G McLean (Br), Cook, NYork for St John, NB.

13th, AM—Arrived, bark N Thayer, Crosby, NOrleans for Boston; brigs Susan E Voorhes, Fulford, Cadiz for Gloucester; Henry Perkins, Seymour, Ragged Island (Bahamas); schrs Carrie Melvin, J G Watts (late R G Watts, who died at sea, of yellow fever, on the 25th ult), Inagua for Boston; Lucano, Johnson, Cardenas for Boston; Lucy M Collins, Collins, Jacksonville for do; Z A Paine, Jones, NYork for Eastport.

Sailed—Schrs Grand Island, Laura B Dodd, E H Oakes (Br), Benj S Wright, Baltic, Adrianna, Daniel Williams, Sargent S Day, Alice M Lewis, Ringleader, Emeline McLain, Starlight, Charlotte Brown.

PM—Arrived, barks Edwin, Knapp, Smyrna for Boston; Dirigo, Blair, Mobile for do; brigs David B Doane, Veazie, Cardenas for Portland; Cascatella, Carlisle, New Orleans for Boston; schrs D Talbot, Amesbury, Satilla River, Ga, for Bath; Hamburg, Sanborn, Elizabethport for Boston; Col Ellsworth, Howard, Fortune Bay, NF, for NYork.

Sailed—Bark Henry P Lord; brigs Clara M Goodrich, C S Packard; schrs Matanzas, Kendrick Fish, Geo B Somes, Arctic, Anne E Martin, Geo B McClellan, M J Moore (Br), Ella G McLean (Br), Lucano and Lucy M Collins.

14th, 9 A M, wind light from SE—Returned, schr Frederick Fish.

Sailed—Schrs George & Albert, Pinta, Chilian, Colonel Ellsworth and Forest Belle.

In port barks N Thayer, Edwin, Dirigo; brigs Susan E Voorhis, Henry Perkins, David B Doane, Cascatelle; schrs Monadnock, Carrie Melvin, F A Paine, D Talbot, Hamburg, Rocket and Kendrick Fish.

MOBILE, Feb 10—Arrived, schr E F Cabada, Stover, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Schrs Isaac Baker, Purvere, Matanzas; Edith, Randall, Boston; Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Pensacola.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 10—Arrived, bark Neversink, Burton, Rio de Janeiro; schr Martha Maria, Dean, Cardenas.

Cleared—Ships Tennyson, Atwood, Liverpool; E F Secor (Br), Coonan, do; Golden Rule, Hall, Boston; Pequot (Br), Hogg, Liverpool; Pegasus (Br), Cornwell, do; brig John Ernest (Br), Griffith, Vera Cruz.

11th—Cleared, ship Undaunted, Densmore, Liverpool; barks Teresa (Sp), Veirreto, Barcelona; Centro de Exportacion (Sp), Ferrea, Barcelona via Valencia; brigs Navarino, Blood, Cienfuegos; Mary M Williams (Br), Fickett, Havana; schr G E Thatcher, Thatcher, Providence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Feb 10—Arrived, ship Cathedral, Nickerson, Havre. On the bar, steamships New York and Bavaria bound in.

11th—Arrived, steamship Yazoo, Catherine, Philadelphia, via Havana.

Sailed—Ship Mary Durkee, bark Magdala, and schr A A Rich.

NORFOLK, Feb 12—Cleared, schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Barbados.

NEWBURYPORT, Feb 12—Arrived, schrs Nadab, Cheney, Norfolk; Amelia, Post, Newcastle.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb 13—Arrived, brig Tempest, Wilson, Mobile.

Sailed—Schr Wm Arthur, Andrews, Baltimore.

NEWPORT, Feb 12, PM—Arrived, schrs Minquas, Heany, Providence for NYork; Thomas W Thorne, Scranton, do for Clinton.

13th, PM—Arrived, schr Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Providence for Elizabethport.

2 PM—Arrived, brig A F Larrabee, Wardwell, Wood's Hole for Savannah; schrs Dirigo, Snow, Boston for do; E H Oakes (Br), Dorser, do for Norfolk; Benj S Wright, Brown, do for Tangier Sound; Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for New York; Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for do; Fashion, Carberry, Bristol for do. Returned, schr Isabel L Pierce, Pierce, from Boston for Tangier.

Sailed—Schrs A F Ames, Whitmore, Boston for Richmond; J V Wellington, Chipman, Portland for New York; Eastern Light, Paine, Boston for Tangier; Wm T Smith, Smith, Newfoundland for New York; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New Bedford for do; Rose Skerritt, Duggett, Provincetown for do; Sarah, Kenniston, Wareham for do; Agnes, Kenyon, for do.

P M—Arrived, schrs H Prescott, Freeman, and George & Albert, McDonald, Portland for New York; Onward, Gorham, Nantucket for do; Pinta, Small, Boston for Baltimore; Fanny Keating, Wood's Hole for Wilmington, NC; G W Rowley, Rowley, Bath for Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 14—Arrived, schrs Gen Grant, Bowie, Newfoundland; Franklin A Millonson, do; A Haines, Smith, Bridgeport.

Cleared—Bark Marianna I (Port), Santos, Lisbon; brig J Bickmore, Henley, Cardenas; schrs Wm Wilson, Bacon, Salem; Mary Coyne, Facemire, Bridgeport; Bucephalus, Conger, Providence; A N Aldridge, Fisher, Fall River; Wm Wallace, Scull, New York; S L Simmons, Janvier, Weymouth.

Went to sea 13th, barks Imperador, Pernambuco; J L Wickwire, Antwerp; Friedendel, Cork; Schamyl, Matanzas; brig Herald, Sagua; all from Philadelphia.

15th—Arrived, brig W Greenough (Br), Monroe, Matanzas; schr Mary, Haly, NYork.

PORTLAND, Feb 12—Arrived, barks A C Small (Br), O'Brien, Cienfuegos; J F Pearson, Oliver, NYork; brigs Ernestine, Knight, Matanzas; Almon Rowell, Atherton, Cardenas; Maggie Gross (Br), Gross, Cienfuegos; schrs Lizzie W Hannum, Wylie, Deal Island; City Point, Fisher, and Cynosure, Pinkham, Baltimore; A H Cain, Simpson, Philadelphia; E & Sawyer, Kelly, Hoboken; Delaware, Henderson, NYork.

Cleared—Steamship Austrian (Br), Wylie, Liverpool (and sailed).

13th—Arrived, schr Montana, Parker, Baltimore.

15th—Arrived, steamship Nestorian (Br), Aird, Liverpool.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb 12—Arrived in lower harbor, schr Sunbeam, Banker, NYork for Calais.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 14—Arrived, bark Maggie McNeil, Smith, New Orleans; schrs Cans A Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport; Thos R Williams, VanHouten, Hoboken.

Cleared—Schr L M Strout, Veazie, Caibarien.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 14—Cleared, ships Nightingale, Sparrow, Yokohama; Dexter, Taylor, Callao; Agra, Barber, Valparaiso.

Sailed—Ship Clotilde, Garcia, Hong Kong; barks Thomas Dryden, Brown, Acapulco; Emile Irma, Bertis, Valparaiso.

15th—Arrived, ships Dashing Wave, NYork; Galatea, Glasgow.

Sailed—Bark Bankside, Cork.

SAVANNAH, Feb 11—Cleared, bark Neptune (Br), Edwards, Cork for orders; schrs T T Tasker, Allen, Jacksonville; Vulture, Chase, Havana.

15th—Arrived, steamship San Salvador, NYork.

Sailed—Steamship Leo, NYork; ships County of Pictou, Waterford; British Queen, Liverpool; schrs F R Baird, Sagua; E H Russell, Jacksonville.

SALEM, Feb 12—Arrived, schrs Chas Shearer, Higgins, Tangier; E Arcularius, Godfrey, NYork; Corvo, Pickering, do for Bucksport (and sailed).

STONINGTON, Feb 14—Arrived, schrs Connecticut, Stanlin, Elizabethport for Fall River; sloop President, Downs, NYork.

SOMERSET, Feb 10—Arrived, schrs Balloon, Clay, NYork; 12th, Mail, Merrill, NYork.

TAUNTON, Feb 14—Sailed, schr Whistler, Keefe, NYork.

WILMINGTON, NC, Feb 12—Arrived, schr Mary D Ireland, Ireland, NYork.

Cleared—Schrs Katie Ranger, Martin; Emily H Naylor, Naylor, and Grace Girdler, Smith, NYork.

Went to sea 11th, schrs Marian Gage, Mary A Tyler, Mary G Farr, and Kate E Rich.

WICKFORD, Feb 14—Sailed, schr T P Abell, Fowler, Elizabethport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A—CATARRH AND DEAFNESS are exclusively treated and radically cured by Dr. CAMPBELL, 109 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (next door to Burnham's Academy of Physical Culture). Brooklyn and other references by permission—Rev. A. M. Wylie, 221 Cumberland street; Rev. W. D. Harlow, Home for the Aged and Orphans, Albany avenue, corner Herkimer street; Mr. C. Hatch Smith, 285 State street; P. P. Walling, Esq., corner Third avenue and Fifteenth street and No. 5 Coenties slip, New York; Cyrus F. Cook, Esq., 301 State street; Mr. H. N. Fish, Stevens' House, New York; Mr. J. P. Lemmon, Eagle office; John Pauley, 87 Walker street, New York; Geo. Rusher, Esq., 234 Clinton street; J. N. Woodhead, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue; Dr. Graves, 38 Smith street; J. D. Richardson, Newport, R. I.; Chas. E. Tufts, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. P. Greene, Esq., Shetucket Mills, Norwich, Conn.; J. N. Hoare, Groton Centre, Mass.; S. G. Hamlin, Esq., editor Schenectady Union, N. Y.; H. B. Hubbard, Esq., Chicopee Falls, Mass. (all former patients), and numerous others. Terms moderate. Treatment prompt, effective and without pain or detention from ordinary pursuits. Consultation and examination free from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All letters must contain fee of $5.

A LITTLE MONOGRAPH, descriptive of the new treatment of Nervous Debility employed in the Confidential Department of the New York Medical University, including an account of the newly discovered remedies prescribed, by which 1,200 cases of exhausted vitality have recently been restored. Sent free by addressing Secretary POWELL, No. 8 University place, New York city.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE courts of different States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No charge in advance. No publicity. Advice free. F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM THE Courts of different States. Legal everywhere. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge in advance. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extractions. Teeth built upon stumps to original shape and color with oreplastic. Dr. SIGESMOND, 42 Union square, east.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, MOLASSES, Syrups and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.—Sold by the pound, package or cargo; warranted to suit the palate and the pockets of the million. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

CURES OF DEBILITY, CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH have resisted the treatment of others, Strictures, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Blood, by Dr. LARMONT, author of "Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide." At 212 Broadway, from 10 to 5.

GAS FIXTURES IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU, AT AND BELOW COST. Our stock must be closed out before May 1, next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. Nicol & Davidson, at 686 Broadway. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner of Broadway and Broome street. Our Store, 65x100, to let, either entire, or the Lofts separately.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS SEEKING SOUTHERN trade will find the New York Day Book the best advertising medium. It has the largest Southern circulation of any paper in the city.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

46 FORSYTH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SUPERIOR cook in all its branches, in a restaurant, hotel or boarding house. Address M. M.

55 CHARLES ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a first class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at present employer's.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands her business. Best city reference.

119 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; can do all kinds of French, English and German cooking, is a good bread baker; would prefer to live with a German family.

119 DUANE ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook. Good reference.

136 2D AV.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH THE washing and ironing; best reference. Can be seen for two days at present employer's.

138 EAST 40TH ST.—AS HEAD COOK IN A HOTEL or restaurant. Address B. STEINHARDT.

138 MOTT ST., NEAR GRAND, IN THE REAR, FIRST floor.—A first class German cook in an American family, in the city or country.

140 WEST 25TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK; MAKES good bread and biscuit; will go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO YOUNG girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best city reference.

148 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 31ST STS.—AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and first rate washer and ironer; best city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house or hotel; understands French, English and German cooking; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—AS COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

177 6TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—As first class French cook. Has references from her last place. Apply for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back room.—As good cook; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing if required; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back room.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do the housework of a small family; city reference.

204 WEST 34TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good city reference from her last place, where she lived for the last nine years. Call till engaged.

207 EAST 29TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; has good references. Call for two days.

209 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable colored girl as cook; best of city reference furnished for integrity and qualification.

216 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room No. 9.—A young girl to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; best city reference.

218 EAST 16TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable American woman as cook, where there is no washing; good references.

220 MOTT ST., IN THE CANDY STORE, BETWEEN Spring and Prince.—A respectable Protestant Scotch woman in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and first class washer and ironer; best city reference given.

225 5TH ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR.—AN excellent cook and extra baker; will assist in washing and ironing if required; call for two days; good reference

228 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—TWO young girls in same family, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

239 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor.—Two respectable young women, sisters, one as excellent cook and would assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do fine washing; both understand their business thoroughly, wish to go together; no objection to go with a family to the country for the summer; best city reference from their last place. Call or address for two days.

249 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—An English Protestant woman as first class cook in a private family; no objection to the country.

255 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do housework in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

259 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days.

265 1ST AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK OR WAITRESS in a small private family or private boarding house; best city reference.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the rear.—A respectable girl as first class cook who thoroughly understands her business; has city reference. Call for two days.

343 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing or up stairs work in a private family or a private boarding house.

349 EAST 12TH ST.—A NORTH OF IRELAND PROtestant girl as plain cook, washer and ironer and to do housework; willing to go in the country; good reference.

380 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer.

398 8TH AV. (NEW NO. 458), RING THIRD BELL.—A young woman as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place.

417 WEST 42D ST.—A PROFESSED COOK, BY THE day; understands all kinds of French, German and American cooking, desserts, &c.; German.

430 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—AN elderly woman as good plain cook; good baker of bread and biscuit; willing to do the coarse part of the washing; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

431 18TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., IN rear.—A respectable woman as first class cook; no objection to the country; understand meats, pastry, milk and butter; good city references.

432 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one as good cook and to assist at washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer or regular waitress in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

450 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young girl as plain cook in a private family, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call two days.

587 7TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

644 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is willing to assist with washing and would do the washing of small family.

Chambermaids, &c.

16 CLARKSON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' reference from last place.

23 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—An American Protestant girl as chambermaid, good plain sewer or waitress in a private family; city reference.

115 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—Two respectable young girls; to do chamberwork or waiting; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; one has no objection to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; three years' city reference from last place.

115 WEST 48TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and washing. Is willing and obliging.

119 DUANE ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

121 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and seamstress. Call at present employer's.

130 DIVISION ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl as chambermaid or to do general housework; best city reference. Call for three days.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO fine washing or sewing, in a private family. Best of city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST floor, back room.—As chambermaid and waitress; no objections to a boarding house; city reference.

205 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen at her present employer's.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; has good reference.

242 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; best city reference. Ring the housekeeper's bell.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good city reference.

250 7TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., second floor, front.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference.

252 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., rear.—A young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or waiting; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

308 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place.

327 EAST 31TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting in private family or boarding house; would assist at washing and ironing; best reference from last place.

328 WEST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to boarding house; city reference from last place.

332 EAST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

334 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and French fluting; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

428 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or is willing to do housework in a small private family; best city reference.

428 3D AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class chambermaid in a private family; no objection to assist in waiting; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

554 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing; good city reference from her last place. Call or address for two days.

609 6TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A GERman girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire or Snyder.

759 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting, or to cook, wash and iron; reference.

838 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and laundress; would do general housework in a small private family; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

1,057 3D AV., REAR OF THE COFFIN STORE.—A respectable young girl, lately from the country, in a small family as chambermaid and waitress.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a Protestant family; good city references. Address M. G., box 148 Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION to do light chamberwork and waiting; city reference. Can be seen for two days at the corner of 29th st. and 8th av., in the crockery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CONNECTICUT WOman, to do chamberwork and sewing and make herself generally useful; is experienced; can give good reference. Address for two days M., Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

44 DELANCEY ST.—A LADY TO SEW COVERS ON gents' silk hats. Inquire for Mrs. KATEE.

51 BLEECKER ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER as forewoman; can give all reference that is required as regards ability. Address S. C. S., dressmaker.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; WILLING to assist with chamberwork; if not permanently engaged would go by the day. Has worked at dressmaking.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS wishes work by the day or week on ladies' dresses; will finish them off and do family sewing; city reference.

155 7TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT BY the day wants a few more engagements in city or country. Can make all garments and operate on machine.

207 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable young girl as seamstress and nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

213 WEST 27TH ST.—A GOOD DRESS AND CLOAK maker to go out by the day or week; can work on Wheeler & Wilson and several other sewing machines. Call or address.

220 6TH AV.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED dressmaker as superintendent and to do the cutting and fitting in a dressmaking department. Address all the week Miss M. L. B.

230 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS TO work by the day; can make up dresses and sew on trimming neatly; good reference.

234 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN the corset store.—As first class dressmaker by the week or month; can make ball dresses and work on four different machines; no objection to the country. Call all week.

244 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMstress; work at home preferred; understands dressmaking; references first class. Call for two days.

244 EAST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's and Elliptic sewing machines; understands all kinds of family sewing, would go out by the day or week; can furnish a Wheeler & Wilson machine if required.

250 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A dressmaker, who goes out in families by the day or week, wishes a few more engagements, can cut and fit for ladies and children and operate of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

257 WEST FOURTH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young woman to go out by the day as dressmaker to private families; can cut and fit and operate Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing machine.

257 WEST 31ST ST.—AN AMERICAN PERSON, PLAIN sewing to do by day or week, in or out of the house.

259 WEST 37TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; IS A COMpetent dressmaker and can do all kinds of family sewing.

266 WEST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to work out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

303 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A REspectable girl as first class seamstress; operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and cloaks; would like to go to Europe this summer; can be highly recommended.

319 AV. A, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A dressmaker would go out by the day or week, is an experienced operator and understands children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing.

349 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable Dress and Cloak Making. Winter and Spring Suits, $3 upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $2 50; Children's and Misses' Garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

417 9TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, who understands all kinds of undergarments wishes engagements by the day or week in families; would furnish machine. Call for two days.

422 11TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—All kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Would go out by the day; city reference. Call or address.

465 8D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG LADY to go out by the day as dressmaker in first class private families.

535 WEST 21ST ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress, can do all kinds of plain sewing; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go by the week or month. Call from 9 to 4.

543 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH DRESS and cloak maker desires a few more engagements by the day.

796 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS.—Ladies' dresses made over to look like new and in the very latest style and at a low price; will go out by the day.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—AS dressmaker (formerly of Madam Dieden's); will do work at her own house, at a low price; also will alter dresses.

1,269 BROADWAY.—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNderstands dressmaking and white work, to go out to families; understands Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wishes the work of one or two more families, with or without her own sewing machine; will be reasonable with those having much work to be done; can cut and trim fashionably and is an experienced operator. Address B., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK BY A fashionable dressmaker. Address A. C., 311 6th av.

General Housework, &c.

23 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable young English woman as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

35 MARKET ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman to do general housework, chamberwork or sewing, has a child, would like to take her with her or board her; either city or country; good reference

94 FRONT ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; reference from her last place, no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days.

127 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR. A respectable young woman to do general housework in a private family. City reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do the housework of a private family, or would cook, wash and iron; good reference.

200 EAST 50TH ST, NEAR 3D AV.—TWO YOUNG girls, one to do general housework and the other chamberwork and waiting; best city references.

268 53TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable American woman, married, to do housework for a small family, Americans preferred; would be willing to work for low wages for the privilege of going home nights, as she is keeping house. Address or call on Mrs. STONE.

315 HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.—TO DO LIGHT housework or chamberwork; good reference.

333 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good reference from last place.

334 EAST 21ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework; no objection to children; best city reference.

369 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework; is willing and industrious; references given.

380 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family to do general housework.

413 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days.

559 GREENWICH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do housework; is willing and agreeable; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

132 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable widow as housekeeper in a tenement house; best reference from her last place.

268 WEST 24TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper for a widower, without children. Call on or address Mrs. S. H.

520 GRAND ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW as housekeeper; has a little girl four years old; city or country. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, for three days.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper or companion to a lady; no objection to travelling; references exchanged. Address A. Z., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES A POSITION as housekeeper in a widower's family; fully capable of taking charge of house and children; a home more desired than high wages. Address L. E., Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

A GERMAN LADY (AGED 26), A STRANGER IN THE city, speaking English and some French and Italian, wants a situation as housekeeper, where servants are kept. Address F. N., box 105 Herald office, stating when to call.

A NEW ENGLAND LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPEtent, with good references, would like a situation to superintend a gentleman's household; would go out of the city if desired. Address Mrs. M. C. M., box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF CAPABILITY, A SITUAtion as housekeeper for a widower of good social position and residing in New York city; reference given and required. Address D. T. S. M., Boston, Mass.

Nurses, &c.

9 MONROE ST., REAR BUILDING.—A YOUNG MARried woman, having recently lost her baby, wishes a child to wet nurse at her own residence. Mrs. HOFFMAN.

14 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse; has milk enough for two children; good reference.

121 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as nurse or chambermaid.

135 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—English monthly nurse; best references. Apply immediately.

142 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE MILK DEPOT.—A girl, 15 years old, to mind children and make herself useful in a private family.

145 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

158 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A YOUNG married English Protestant woman as child's nurse; capable of bringing up an infant on the bottle; willing and obliging; fond of children.

161 6TH AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE DISENGAGED. First class city references.

161 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; no objection to the county; can take entire charge of a baby.

168 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to assist in the washing; is perfectly competent; best written reference. Can be seen for two days.

223 EAST 42D ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTAble girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; no objection to go a little way in the country.

239 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; can take charge of an infant from its birth; city or country; good city reference. Call for two days.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse, and would do plain sewing; good city reference.

251 ELIZABETH ST., OVER BUTCHER SHOP, top floor.—A young and healthy American married woman as wet nurse; milk seven weeks' old.

268 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and seamstress; can embroider; is capable of hearing the children's lessons; would assist with chamberwork; good city reference.

317 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—An experienced middle aged woman of experience to take care of a child and do other duties, a steady place and moderate wages preferred. Call for two days.

337 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as nurse; can take care of a baby; or to do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference.

344 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as nurse, in a respectable family; good references given. Can be seen for two days.

345 6TH AV., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—A MIDdle aged Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experienced in nursing; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days.

354 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable woman as wet nurse; her own baby is two months old. Call on or address Mrs. RUSH.

413 WEST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, having lost her own baby, as wet nurse, or would take the baby at her own house; good reference.

446 3D AV., NEAR 31ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; good city reference. Call for two days.

487 8TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A STEADY, MIDDLE aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady; no objection to attend to children; is kind in sickness, with a good disposition; has no family whatever, and can be highly recommended.

542 WEST 29TH ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable woman desires a baby to wet nurse at her own house.

568 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, best city references.

1,003 3D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., TOP floor front.—A young woman as wet nurse, or to take one home to wet nurse.

Laundresses, &c.

14 GAY ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—FAMILIES OR gentlemen's washing at a moderate price.

83 WEST HOUSTON ST., UP STAIRS, ENTRANCE from Laurens st.—A young woman who does gentlemen's and ladies' washing, would like more custom. Best references.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; best reference given.

121 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman wants a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslin; also fluting by machine; has a beautiful place for bleaching; terms moderate. Call on Mrs. MOORE.

133 WEST 33D ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable widow woman to do washing for a few gentlemen or families; understands French fluting and shirt polishing in first class style. Call for two days.

137 7TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO plain washing and ironing in a small family.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; can flute nicely. Good reference.

158 EAST 30TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A RESPECTable woman as first class laundress in a gentleman's family; is a fine fluter and polisher; best city references.

160 NORTH 5TH ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—GENTLEmen's or families' washing wanted in Brooklyn, by a thoroughly competent laundress. Call on or address LAUNDRESS.

203 EAST 22D ST., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress in a private family. Call for two days.

203 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 13.—A WIDOW LADY wishes to take in washing.

232 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., THIRD floor.—A respectable young girl as laundress.

233 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman wants to take washing to her own house or go out by the day. Good city reference if required.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress, no objection to the country; best city reference from last place.

268 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable widow woman would like to get the washing of some gentlemen and ladies, or would be willing to go out two or three days in the week; understands her business. Call on or address Mrs. SHAW.

311 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back.—A first class laundress desires to take in a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do the best of French fluting.

328 EAST 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to work, or to take in washing. Call for two days.

340 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress, or would do housework for a small family, good city reference.

340 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman to do washing and ironing at her own house, or will go out; no objection to do housecleaning; has 20 years' reference.

367 BOWERY, THIRD FLOOR.—A WOMAN WISHES a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; washing done in the neatest manner; $1 per dozen; best reference given.

694 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A respectable woman to do the washing of families; can do fluting in the most improved style; best city reference given.

Waitresses, &c.

1,346 2D AV., BETWEEN 79TH AND 80TH STS.—As waitress in a respectable private family. Inquire for Mrs. HENRY.

Miscellaneous.

57 FORSYTH ST., REAR, ROOM 16.—A RESPECTAble North German girl as children's maid; is willing and obliging.

143 3D AV.—A YOUNG LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in Broadway fancy and trimming stores desires a position in a similar establishment; highest references. Call or address.

170 3D AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., IN the store.—A German Protestant person, speaking French and English, as ladies' maid or seamstress.

273 GARDEN ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.—A RESPECTable young lady, either in a fancy or confectionery store; can furnish the best city or country reference. Call on or address Miss E. DAWSON.

253 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISH LADY AS TRAVELLING companion, or governess in a private family; is an experienced teacher of music, French and drawing, and English branches. Highest testimonials. Address TEACHER.

473 5TH AV., IN THE STORE, RIGHT HAND.—A German lady of refinement and education as lady's companion, or would assist in housekeeping and in the education of children; best of references. Call on or address Miss REICHE.

A REFINED YOUNG LADY FROM EUROPE, HIGHLY educated in the best foreign schools, speaking fluently English, French and German, and understanding music, desires a home in a good family as lady's companion; best references. Address box 4,015 Post office.

A COMPETENT PERSON IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as ladies' maid; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, all kinds family sewing; city reference. Address R., station G, for two days.

A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting, fancy and plain sewing. Address E. B., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEMENT AND GOOD address desires a position in any capacity not menial; considers herself fully competent of superintending any business appertaining to a lady. Address C. PEVOST, New York Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS RESIdent governess; a pleasant home with a family of culture will be accepted in compensation for tuition in the English branches, French and Latin. Address Miss HODGE, No. 116 West 14th st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A FEW more pupils in instrumental and vocal music. Pupils may rely upon receiving patient care, and great attention will be paid to the formation of correct habits; $10 per quarter, at pupil's residence; excellent references. Please send address to Miss R., box 227 Herald office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE WHOLE CHARGE of a first class private boarding house desires to find a family who would pay the rent and receive board and choice of rooms; location unsurpassed; a family desiring to live elegantly and inexpensively would find this a desirable opportunity; no other boarders would be taken. Address Mrs. HENRY HALE, for three days. Most satisfactory references given and required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WHO IS a thorough French and German scholar, a position as teacher or translator. Address EMMA LESLIE, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, about 21 years of age, as nursery governess, the country preferred; would not object to going to California or any of the Southern States; best references given and required. Address W. A. B., box 1,149 Post office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION with a family that intends going to California shortly; can do any kind of housework and also sewing and embroidering; can give good recommendations from last place. Address J. C., Herald office.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

SPICY

TELEGRAM CARTOON,

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

BEST EVER ISSUED.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist with the washing and ironing. Apply with city reference at 21 St. Mark's place after 9 o'clock.

AN AGREEABLE, REFINED YOUNG LADY CAN have a good home in a small quiet family, one willing to make herself useful; write full particulars. Address Mrs. BERKLEY, box 180 Herald office.

A GIRL WANTED TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family; must come well recommended as good plain cook and laundress; wages $12 a month. Apply at 254 West 50th st., near 8th av.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIenced saleswomen in their millinery department, also in their dress, suit and ladies' undergarment departments. Apply by letter, with name and references, or personally between 8 and 9 A. M. Broadway, 4th av. and 10th st.

NECKTIE MAKERS WANTED—TO WORK IN STORE. Apply at 516 Broadway, up stairs.

G. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

NECKTIE MAKERS AND MACHINE OPERATORS wanted, to work in store. Experienced hands can apply to TOPHAM, RUTHERFORD & WELD, 50 Howard st., up stairs.

OPERATORS ON TIES WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway. Only such as are accustomed to best work need apply. Situations permanent.

OPERATORS ON SHIRT FRONTS, WHEELER & WILson's machine, also hands on gents' ties, wanted at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie streets.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, with good city references, at 308 East 53th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS WILLING to do light chamberwork. A Protestant, with city reference, may apply at 136 West 55th st.

WANTED—500 ILLUSION AND MECHLIN BONNET frame makers. None but first class hands need apply, to P. KELLY & CO., 363 Canal st.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY REFERences, to do general housework. Apply at 145 East 46th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of two children. One with city reference may apply at 35 Bedford st., New York.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, WITH best of city references; none others need apply. Call at the basement door, 36 West 45th st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Apply at 26 East 29th st., second door from Madison av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 140 East 29th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do general housework in a small boarding house, city references required. Apply at No. 7 Vandam st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family, without children. No. 9 Mitchell place, 49th st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO GENEral housework, washing and ironing. Apply at 2 3 East 46th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework, with good city reference. Call at 126 East 82d st., near 4th av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON BOWS, scarfs, &c.; no others need apply.

W. M. HUMPHREY & BRO., 373 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper in a widower's family. 303 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE; MUST UNderstand plain sewing. Inquire before 12 o'clock at 148 East 28th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—THREE RESPECTABLE GIRLS TO PUT up seidlitz powders and patent medicines. Address M. & C., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO WAIT ON AN OLD GENTLEman, do plain sewing and assist in general housework. 354 West 31st st.

WANTED—TWO SERVANT GIRLS, ONE FOR GENeral housework, must be able to wash and iron, and one to take care of children; reference required. Inquire at 76 8th st., St. Mark's place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse for the country; must have unexceptionable reference. Call on Thursday, February 17, from 11 to 2, at 145 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE FOR young children and plain seamstress; best city reference required. Apply for two days at 67 West 51st st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD PLAIN COOK for a small family, to make herself generally useful; wages $12 per month. Apply at 321 East 14th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY IN SOUTH Orange, N. J., a respectable girl to do general housework; must be neat and capable. Apply at 122 West 11th st. Wages $14 a month.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS HOW TO cook, wash and iron for a family of two persons; good recommendations required. Apply at 374 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse, with fresh breast of milk, for infant three weeks old; reference required. Apply at 651 Lexington av., first door above 55th st., between the hours of 9 and 11.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOAK FOREwoman; one who has a thorough knowledge of cutting and fitting cloaks and suits for best New York city trade. Address box 1,957 Post office.

WANTED—A GIRL, ABOUT 16, TO WAIT ON TABLE and make herself generally useful. Apply at 251 West 5 st st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A NEAT, competent person as waitress and seamstress; must understand first class waiting and sew well by hand and machine. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 10 East 42d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID, TO ASsist with sewing and care of children; a Protestant preferred; city reference required. Apply from 9 till 11 A. M. Wednesday, at 26 West 18th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine to run and stitch neckties; only one having had experience; also good finishers by hand. Apply at 9th st. entrance.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ABLE TO DRESS A lady's hair and to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; also a chambermaid, who must be a good washer and ironer; good city reference indispensable. Apply at 595 Lexington av., corner 52d st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS OPERATORS, WITH their own Wheeler & Wilson's machines, on white work for ladies; no other machines wanted, and those only who thoroughly understand their business need apply; no work given out. A. GOODALE, 26 West 4th st.

184 MADISON AV.—WANTED, A SMART, CAPABLE nurse girl; colored preferred. Apply with references.

354 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, who will assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; references wanted; wages $14. Entrance by basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$200 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A LUCRATIVE POSItion, by a young American, political or otherwise; strictly confidential. Box 185 Herald office.

266 1ST AV.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY (Protestant). Address M. D.

420 2D AV., NEW NO.—AN AMERICAN BOY, very smart, quick and intelligent, in a hotel or restaurant or a doctor's office. Resides with his mother.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, BY A STEADY young man; best reference from his last employer. Address T. H., box 121 Herald office.

AS PORTER, TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEful; a young man not afraid of work; good reference. Address F. H., box 137 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, AS first class barkeeper, or to take charge of an oyster house. Call on or address A. S., 115 Bleecker st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO BE EMPLOYED IN commercial business; he will present capital after a short time. Address Mr. GERIN, 40 West 9th st.

AN ASSISTANT DENTIST, FULLY COMPETENT, CAN have permanent employment at PRETERRE BROTHERS', 159 Bowery. Also two students to learn the profession.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH eight years' experience in the tea and grocery business; quick and correct at figures; can give unquestionable references. Address B. T. BRIGGS, 418 East Houston st.

A POSITION DESIRED ANYWHERE AS CASHIER, clerk or traveller; understands wholesale drugs, provisions and banking and brokerage; speaks Spanish and French; 36 years old; best references. Address M. M., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, WHOSE TIME IS partly occupied, would be happy to write up a set of books, or take charge of the books of a firm that does not require the entire services of a bookkeeper. Address G. H., box 1,819 New York Post office.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WANTED—WHO IS A fast writer, quick at figures and who thoroughly understands bookkeeping. To save trouble no others need apply, from 10 to 12, with reference, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 30th st.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence as bookkeeper, desires employment in any capacity in some business where merit is the criterion of promotion; is willing to make himself generally useful and is not afraid of work; best city references. Address EXCELSIOR, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A COMMISSION HOUSE offers a position to a young man of 20 years of age, speaking and writing the Spanish and English languages; must be well acquainted with double entry bookkeeping and present satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. Address, with particulars, in Spanish, box 3,466 Post office.

BOOKKEEPER.—AN OLD DRY GOODS HOUSE GIVing up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a situation in either one or both of these capacities in a wholesale house; refers to his employers (with whom he has been for ten years) for character and business qualifications. Address J. W., box 4,152 Post office.

BOOKKEEPER, WHO HAS THREE DAYS OF EACH week at his disposal, would wish to devote them to write up a set of books where a regular bookkeeper is not employed. Address J. S. S., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—THOSE QUALIFIED TO take the management of a retail store may address, giving city references, PHARMACIST, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT or correspondent in English or Spanish, by a young man, thoroughly posted in bookkeeping and the routine of office work. Address COMMISSION, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER house; thoroughly acquainted with the business and trade. Address box 3,207 Post office, stating age, experience, reference and lowest salary. None other noticed.

SALESMAN WANTED—TO SELL ONLY TO RETAIL city trade, collars, linen, linen covered, and all paper, in all styles and makes; also suspenders and other specialties. A good man, willing at first to accept a commission only, will be treated liberally by addressing, with references, R. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A TRIMMING AND BUTton importing house. Address SALESMAN, box 417 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, AS travelling salesman; has an extensive acquaintance in Vermont. Address A. A. C., box 93 Poultney, Rutland county, Vt.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS Bookkeeper or assistant; first class references. Address E. H. H., care Edward Smith & Co., box 1,360 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE PAYmaster's clerk; foreign station. Send testimonials. Address PAYMASTER, United States steamer Plymouth, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXperienced hoop skirt salesman to take charge of and manage that department in a large wholesale house; a liberal arrangement will be made with a competent man. Address C. B. H., box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH FANCY GOODS IMPORTing house, a young man who is a good salesman and can influence trade, and who is willing to work on commission or small salary for the first six months. Address, with references, A. D., box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT MAN, AS BOOKkeeper; one who understands his business and willing to perform it, for which a fair salary will be paid. None need apply except with good city references. Address M., box 189 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; sober and steady; best city reference. Apply at No. 9 West 44th st., private stable.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener. Address W. R., 351 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman; has good reference. Call at C. GRAHAM'S harness store, 69 University place.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; understands his business; can give 9 years' city reference. Address J. D., No. 9 John st., seed store.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARried man; understands his business; can give nine years' reference. Address JOHN, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; first class driver; can come highly recommended; will be found willing and obliging. Address COACHMAN, box 105 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., box 151 Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a young married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses in every way; his character is the best. Address M. G., box 121 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman, understands his business, care and treatment of horses; willing and obliging. Address G. V., Saddlery, 395 4th av.

A FAITHFUL MAN AND TIDY WIFE WANTED—BY A small family, one hour from New York; the house replete with all city conveniences; the one for general housework, the other as gardener, &c.; Protestant, Scotch or German preferred; reference required. Call together, at J. L. Harlem's, 41 Maiden lane, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, sober man who understands the care of horses and carriages professionally. Address J. M., box 110 Herald office.

COACHMAN—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly, good city driver, married, no family; sober and steady. Address COACHMAN, box 205 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class young man; thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 120 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—By an American, single man; understands the care of horses, and vegetable gardening; good reference. Address F. S., box 118 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man; a professional city driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first class city reference. Call or address M. R., 152 West 31st st.

FARMER.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGHBRED FARmer, American, married, situation to take charge of a farm and stock; fully competent; good city reference. Address FARMER, Pelham Post office, Westchester county, N. Y.

GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS groom or groom and helper; can drive well; would be found useful and obliging. Address M. N., 816 Broadway, in the drug store.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the management of greenhouse, grapehouse, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; best city reference. Address E. L., 418 Pearl st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF several years' experience in this country; understands the culture of greenhouse and hothouse plants, grapes under glass and outdoors, and general gardening, and the management of a gentleman's country seat; married, small family. Address GARDENER, box 51 Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARmer, as superintendent on a gentleman's farm; Scotch, married, without a family. Address SUPERINTENDENT, 201 Fulton street, in the seed store.

SCOTCHMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last employer; no objections to the country. Address S. S., box 129 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman or groom; will make himself generally useful; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk; best reference from last employer. Address J. L., box 122 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, from Nova Scotia, to take full charge of a farm; reference from last employers. Address for two days THOMAS H. MORE, Hackensack, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a married German; thoroughly understands the business; best reference. Call on or address G. M., 303 Springfield av., Newark, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give good city reference. Address N. S., box 240 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK IN A dry goods jobbing house; must be quick and accurate. Address box 2,040 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR COACHman and groom, by a single man; six years' city reference. Call on or address L. H., 66 University place.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION AS gardener on or farm; will make himself generally useful. Call at 255 Washington st., corner of Murray.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, who thoroughly understands the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; no children; good city reference. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and has the best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS Coachman. Understands the care of harness, carriages and the proper treatment of horses; no objection to the country. Address R., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address THOMAS KEENAN, 216 West 27th st., room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and assistant gardener; no objection to go in the country; good reference from last employer. Address J. G., box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND VEGEtable gardener, by a married man with a small family; has seven years' reference. Address for one day P. T., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener or to take care of a place, by a single young man; good city and country references. Address W. C., box 149 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; married man; steady, sober and obliging; understands his business in both; good reference; no encumbrances. Address H., box 201 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A SINgle man, who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business; will be found handy and obliging; can come well recommended with city and country references. Address J. P. M., box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNDERstands his business in all its departments; is competent in all branches of the profession; green house, hot and cold; graperies, and all varieties of vegetables; married, one in family. Address R. R., box 105 Herald office. Reference, Thomas A. Mconell, 17 Whitehall st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH), A SITUAtion as gardener; thoroughly understands the business in hot and cold graperies and fully experienced in greenhouse plants; also the flower and kitchen garden; four years in the country; can show seven years' good reference. Address for three days J. W., Herald office.

$75 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A SATISFACTORY SITUation as clerk in a wholesale store; best city references. Address EDWARD, 45 Lexington av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SMART BOY WANTED—IN A SMALL OFFICE. Must be a plain and rapid writer; wages $3 per week. Address box 175 Herald office.

BARKEEPER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN OF EXPErience, with the best city reference. Also a boy for coat room. Apply between 10 and 12 at Earle's Hotel.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ILLUStrated work. Call before 10 A. M. at room No. 2, 141 Fulton st., New York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—FOR ONE OF the largest, most popular city companies; liberal terms to inexperienced men. Apply to P. F. SMITH, through box 2,732 Post office.

STOUT, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—TO RUN ON ERrands and carry parcels for a wholesale notion house; salary $4 per week. Address, with references, ACTIVE, box 1,761 Post office.

WANTED—IN A TEA AND WINE STORE, A YOUNG man, who understands the business, is strictly temperate and can give good city reference. Address M., Herald office.

WANTED—A DRIVER ON AN ALE, PORTER AND cider wagon, one that is acquainted with the business. Address, with references, P. & B., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, IN AN INSURANCE broker's office; compensation $3 per week. Address box 4,757 Post office.

WANTED—AGENTS, TO SELL CUBRINE, THE NEW and purest seasoning in the world. Apply at 62 William st., room 11.

WANTED—A BOY TO GO ON ERRANDS AND make himself generally useful. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. to W. W. SWAYNE, 210 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A DINING SALOON, A MAN TO TAKE charge of help, see to orders and correct in checking; reference from first class saloons required. Address R. S., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD DRUGGISTS' LABELLERS, FOR permanent employment; only sober men need apply, until 10 o'clock, or address this day Mr. DE VIDE, care of Crook's Hotel, Chatham st.

WANTED—A MAN TO COOK AND WHO UNDERstands carving; one who understands the restaurant business; no other need apply; a married man preferred. Call at 414 6th av., corner 25th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A STOCK BOY IN A WHOLESALE clothing store; one accustomed and willing to work may apply, with references, to ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS, 444 and 446 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN TO REceive subscriptions for the illustrated works of the London Publishing Company; also one steady man for a country route. Apply at 19 John st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 14 OR 15 YEARS old, in a commission hardware house; must reside with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, W. H. C. & BRO., box 2,532 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO OFFICE BUSIness, who has had some experience in canvassing for city advertisements; a fair salary and commission will be given; good city reference required; none others need apply. Call at 75 Nassau st., room No. 7, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

THE TRADES.

A CURLER AND TRIMMER WANTED—AT S. F. WASHBURN & CO.'S, 105 Elm st.

A GOSSAMER BODY MAKER WANTED—AT 80 GRAND st., corner Greene.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERIENCED cutter; also a measurer. Apply at 8 A. M., Broadway and 10th st., entrance on 9th st.

A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER DESIRES A SITUATION either city or country. Best city reference given. Address for one week J. N. SMITH, 522 West 42th st.

AN EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN wants an engagement. Address H. G., box 121 Herald office.

GILDERS WANTED.—APPLY TO J. SNEDECOR, 768 Broadway.

TO BUTCHERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Englishman, lately arrived, used to the beef and pork trade. Address C. G., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—WANTED, BY A PRACTIcal tailor, a position as cutter in the city; best references in regard to character, salary moderate. Address J. W. E., Herald office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS JOB COMpositor; permanent situation; also a boy, to feed a Gordon press. Address, for three days, LEONARD, box 3,693 Post office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COPPERPLATE LETTER map engravers. C. SEARS, 66 Fulton st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR. Apply at 63 Barclay st. C. C. SHELLEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARPENTER OR ASsistant in a dry goods store. Address W. GLYNN, 74 Ludlow st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED REfiner of cotton seed oil wants a situation. Address B. G., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—A STOUT YOUTH, OF GOOD HABITS, AS an apprentice to the steel plate printing business. Apply to JOHNSON, FRY & CO., 27 Beekman st., New York.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT, BY AN EXPERIenced practical diamond setter and designer; can furnish all the newest ... styles. Address DESIGNER, Herald office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PIANO TUNER AND REpairer wishes a situation either in the above branch or salesman in a retail piano and music store; no objection to the country. Address O. I. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MELTER FOR AN IRON foundry; must understand the business thoroughly and come recommended; immediate employment. Address FOUNDRY, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WHEELWRIGHT WITH $25 cash, to buy the Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of a first class Shop. Inquire February 16, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at Hotel Menzel, 29 Bowery, corner Bayard street.

WANTED—A CARD PLATE PRINTER, TO GO TO Philadelphia. Steady situation guaranteed all the year. Apply to Mr. HOSKINS, at Olney & Powlis', No. 42 John st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER FOR A tailoring establishment 60 miles up the Hudson; none but experienced hands need apply; wages $20 per week. Address or apply to LEWIS TOMPKINS, Matteawan, Dutchess county, N. Y.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, recemment arrivee, pour prendre soin d'un petit enfant; S'adresser aujourd'hui au 129 Pearl st., basement.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer dans une bonne famille privee, sachant faire les robes et coiffer; pouvant donner des bonnes recommandations. S'adresser a sa presente place, No. 1 Est 40me rue.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening. Ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWery.—Private instruction day and evening in Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English branches. Ladies department.

A LADY WHO HAS EARNED THE HIGHEST TEStimonials of ability and tact in imparting knowledge will enter into (strictly confidential) arrangements for giving private lessons in the English branches, to persons whose early education has been neglected. Address INSTRUCTION, box 60 Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE DESIRES PRIVATE PUPILS in English, mathematical and classical studies; best references and testimonials given. Address J. B., 29 Bond street.

A FAMILY, FEELING INTERESTED IN A TEACHER who gives instruction to a son (10 years old) at their residence, would be glad to procure more for her. Address or inquire of FRANK E. HOWE, 88 Wall st., room No. 8.

A LADY, A THOROUGH GERMAN AND FRENCH teacher, desires a few more pupils, either in New York or Brooklyn. Address S. R. POST, 18 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING ENGLISH, French and music, desires a Room, furnished or unfurnished, and Board, in exchange. References the best. Address EXCHANGE, box 160 Herald office.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 875 BROADway, corner of Eighteenth street, is the cheapest and best commercial institution in the country. Students receive private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and improve more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools.

LESSONS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE GIVEN IN classes or privately by a competent Parisian Lady, at 128 East Tenth street.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE FRENCH, SPANISH, German and Italian languages carefully and correctly executed by a gentleman of literary and scientific education. Address POLYGLOT, box 2,364 Post office.

CLOTHING.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN EStablishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid in cash for cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 93 Sixth avenue. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast-off Wearing Apparel, &c. Please call or send in a note; the numbers as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks.

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AT J. C. BAILEY'S
Real Estate office,
206 Fifth street, near Bowery.
For Sale—A variety of elegant Dwellings, in first-class locations. Also business Property.
To Let—A collection of private Dwellings in all parts of the city. Also, Cottages on Hudson river.
To Lease—A number of Buildings for business and mechanical purposes (some with power). Also, city Lots.

AN ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, will be sold with or without the handsome furniture, at a low price. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A.—RECEIVER'S SALE.—CALL AND EXAMINE THE following Houses before purchasing:—One new brown stone, 20x50x80, on Lexington avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets. This is the best house on the avenue. Also three Three Stories on Fifty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue. Prices from $18,000 to $22,000. Apply at 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

A LITTLE GEM.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, near Forty-ninth street, a three story and basement brick House, 20x45x100, price $14,000; also a four story and basement brick House on Fifty-ninth street, 100 feet from Lexington avenue, with a two story private stable; price $22,000. Apply at 143 East Fifty-ninth street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE front House and Lot, 19x50x99; 12 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, balcony, &c., in splendid order; for sale at $16,500; terms easy; or to let at $1,700; Furniture for sale. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock on premises, 206 East Thirtieth street, Martin Terrace.

A FINE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE for sale in Eighteenth street, near Second avenue; 14 rooms; very fine order.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

A.—ELEGANT HOUSES ON MADISON AND FIFTH avenues and intersecting streets; also desirable east side Lots. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A SPECULATION.—FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT House on East Thirty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues; 19x55x104; sewer, fire escape; only $4,000 cash required; price $10,000.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A NEAT COTTAGE IN EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET for sale—Cheap; handy to the Park, schools, churches and cars. Apply to THOS. J. McEVILY, 250 East Fifty-eighth street, corner of Second avenue.

A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY ON NINTH street, running through to Stuyvesant, size 50x103, with first class residence, in elegant condition, size 25x60; private stable. MASON & WALTON, 141 Broadway.

A.—DWELLINGS (FIRST CLASS) FOR SALE VERY reasonably.
27th st., near Lexington av., 4 story basement.........$16,500
31st st., near 5th av., 4 story h. s. brown s., 20x60x100... 25,000
45th st., adj. 5th av., 4 story high stoop brown stone.... 60,000
Lexington av., corner, near 31st st., fine order.......... 25,000
Madison av., s. e. cor. 54th st., 3 extra elegant Houses. 60,000
Gramercy Park, extra large corner House.................. 65,000
Central Park, 5th av., large cor., $150,000, inside House 60,000
Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, on Lexington avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN.—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high stoop brick House, 18.6x45x100; in good order; on Forty-fifth street, near Third avenue; price $12,500.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

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Office of the
EVENING TELEGRAM,
97 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT. 141 East Thirty-ninth street, 16x55x7½ block, including Furniture, $18,000; possession. J. B. KETCHAM
461 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—YORKVILLE AND HARLEM PROPERTY in variety; first class Houses at reasonable rates; good Lots to exchange. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 10 Dunscomb place (408 East Fiftieth street); size 26x48x90; house in thorough repair; painted in all throughout; first class neighborhood; will sell cheap on easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITHIN 100 FEET of the New York Life Insurance Company, new building, and on the same block; fronting on Elm street, with an L on Catherine lane; a very desirable building site. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, the elegant new four story brown stone House No. 88 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue.
GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY BROWN stone House No. 14 Lexington avenue; in fine order.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-SIXTH STREET, WITHIN 200 feet of Fifth avenue, a small and elegant four story brown stone House, built and finished in the best manner, and in perfect order throughout. As the location is first class and the house very desirable we would call the attention to it of those in want of such a house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE 53 Lexington avenue, price $16,000; also three story high stoop House 265 East Seventy-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues, $7,500.
W. G. FLANAGAN, 107 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 225 East Thirty-first street. Terms easy, with immediate possession.
JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH AVENUE.—FINE 3 story high stoop brown stone House, with extension; superior order; $35,000; terms easy; a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ON MADISON AVENUE, ADJOINING NORTHEAST corner of Fifty-third street, two of the best built and designed four story Houses in the city. Apply on the premises to GEO. J. HAMILTON, Builder.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET, 75 MAIDEN LANE—Lots to let, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East river. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William street.

TWO FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HOUSES IN FIFTY-first street, near Fifth avenue (each 27.6x50x100.5), for sale at a low figure. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

38TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE—AN ELEGANT, full sized four story brown stone House for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

183 LEXINGTON AVENUE—A FOUR STORY HOUSE and Lot for sale, with all modern improvements, in first class order, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; terms easy. Inquire at 259 Greenwich street.

$1,000—BUILDER'S LOAN.—FOR SALE, A CORner Plot on Madison avenue, ready for immediate improvement. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

$23,000 FOR A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House in Thirty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

West Side.

A BARGAIN IF BOUGHT AT ONCE—THREE STORY high stoop brown stone, 18.9x55x102, in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; neighborhood unexceptionable; only $23,000; terms easy.
WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth st.

A FINE PROPERTY FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN estate, situated between Bleecker and Fourth streets, in Charles street, opposite Van Nest place; size of lots, 43 feet 11 inches by 95 feet 5 inches, with a good three story brick dwelling and extension, the whole containing 21 rooms, with all the improvements; with two story brick stable on the adjoining lot, containing eight stalls and ample carriage room and large loft. Terms easy. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 600 Hudson street.

A CHOICE HOUSE ON FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Sixth avenue, for sale; another on Fifty-first street; others desirably located.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, near Fifth avenue and Twenty-seventh street; frescoed throughout and in the most thorough order; price, including parlor carpets, mirrors and Shades, $65,000; very little cash needed.
ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—ONLY $4,000 CASH REQUIRED; three story brown stone House on West Twenty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue; nice block; possession at once; price, including parlor mirrors and carpets, $15,000.
ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A.—DWELLINGS (FIRST CLASS) FOR SALE VERY reasonably.
16th st., near 5th av., 3 story, wide, brick.............$18,000
18th st., near 6th av., 3 story brick, 25x50x100......... 21,000
42d st., adjoining Broadway, 4 story basement........... 21,000
42d st., near Reservoir Park, 4 story high stoop........ 40,000
57th st. and 5th st. and Central Park House, from $85,000 to $150,000. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
11 Pine street.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—218 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; four story English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises or to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., 65 John st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TWO BUILDINGS, 25x50 each; three stories high; situated in the Sixteenth ward; rear building has gas throughout and heated by steam; sewer running underneath both buildings; together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, pulleys, &c. Inquire of SEWARD, HOPWOOD & CO., 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—383 BROOME STREET, NEAR MULBERRY; is a four story, basement, sub-cellar brick, altered into a store; has independent walls; gas and water throughout; in complete order; lot 25x95. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, 291 Broadway, room 17.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—HIGH STOOP MARble front House, 21 feet wide; Thirty-first street, near Grand Hotel; newly and magnificently furnished; rosewood piano, rosewood furniture, lace curtains, &c. Apply, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., to M. W. HAZELTINE, Attorney at Law, 57 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House, South Washington square; will be sold very low, on easy terms. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 150 WEST Twenty-second street; three story brick, high stoop; 12 rooms and modern improvements; 21x46x98. Terms easy. Possession May 1. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 18 feet front, on Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; $15,500.
E. AYERS, 102 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—150 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, three story high stoop, 3x45x98.
HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 25 CHARLton street, three story brick high stoop; all modern improvements, 25x45x100. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 147TH STREET, WITH WATER front, 225 feet from the Boulevard (new line), now being completed, making this a first class investment. Address G. A. REES, 170 William street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY, THE BUSINESS PROperty, 13 Clinton place, Eighth street, paying 14 per cent on investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, WELL LOCATED, OVERlooking Park, near Fifth avenue, on Eighty-fourth street; will be sold cheap to prompt buyer. Apply to the owner, 236 East Eighty-second street.

FOR SALE.—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON WEST SIDE Third avenue, Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets, for sale on easy terms to builders; grade good. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK House, $9,500; half cash. Inquire on the premises, 344 West Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, A 4 story brown stone high stoop House, size 16.8x50x100; in good order; terms easy; price $18,000.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; HOUSE AND Lot No. 110 Waverley place, a few doors from Washington square; a bargain; price $15,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO call the attention of capitalists to the importance of investing in Lots fronting the Grand Boulevard, the main artery of travel connecting with Broadway and Westchester county. The Boulevard is 150 feet wide, fast approaching completion, will be great a street for residences, as Broadway once was, and ultimately a business street, as Broadway now is; that lots on Boulevard will be as valuable as lots on Broadway now are between Madison square and Thirty-fourth street, now averaging $75,000 per lot. The subscriber has sold lots on Broadway between side streets within twenty years for $550 and $750 per lot, and now has some desirable and cheap lots on Boulevard for sale.
WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

SUPERIOR WEST SIDE HOUSES, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue—Prices $33,000 and upwards, several much cheaper; also desirably located Lots.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET—LOCATION UNOBjectionable—Three story high stoop Philadelphia brick, 25x50x100; in elegant order; frescoed; all improvements. Price, $23,000. MASON & WALTON, 141 Broadway.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, with all carpets, mirrors and chandeliers; will be sold at a bargain to a prompt customer. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

4 FULL LOTS—ON SEVENTH AVENUE BOULEVARD, near 125th street, with some cash will be exchanged for Improved Property. W. J. BARNES, No. 4 Pine st.

6TH AVENUE.—A WELL BUILT FOUR STORY BROWN stone, with Store and Basement, 21x50x62, only $26,000; one-third cash; possession 1st May.
WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth av., corner Fiftieth st.

8TH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE AND Fifth avenue.—Four story high stoop Brick, 25x50x100; in good order; rented at $2,000; only $28,000, half cash, or will trade for Third, Sixth or Eighth avenue improved property. WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

Miscellaneous.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—ALL modern improvements and in excellent order, on Thirty-sixth street, near Broadway: $19,000. Also a three story brown stone House, all modern improvements, in excellent order, on Fifty-first street (Beekman Hill), $15,000. Apply to W. C. LESSTER, 1,279 Broadway, corner of Thirty-fourth street.

REAL ESTATE—BARGAIN PRICES—IN CITY AND country. J. C. LEWIS,
Real Estate Broker, 527 Greenwich street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

THREE OR FOUR HOUSES ON THIRTY-FOURTH street for sale low for cash, or would trade for a Farm about an hour from the city. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. JOHN R. ROBERTS, 56 New street, room 30.

232 EAST 18TH ST., 3 STORY H. S. BRICK, 22x101.
259 East 18th st., 3 story h. s. brown stone, 23x100.
223 East 18th st., 3 story h. s. brick, 23x92.
45 Third av., corner 10th st., 3 story store, 25x70.
385 Broome, 176½ and 178 Mulberry, 25.2x102.2.
22 Henry, 2½ story h. s. brick, 20x50.
East 61st st., between 1st and 2d avs., factory, 100x100.5.
405 Broome, near Laurens, 2 story brick, 21x58.
554 Canal to 6 Vestry, 2 story store, 21x60.
Apply to A. TUSKA, owner, 209 Canal street.
If not sold by March 1 will be let to present tenants.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Clinton and Lafayette avenues, some of those elegant four story high stoop brown stone front French roof Houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90, 110 and 210 feet. The 23 feet house is a corner, with elegant bay window facing south. These houses have been built by day's work in the most thorough manner under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black walnut front and vestibule doors; stairs and stair casings of the most elegant design; black walnut sash and French plate glass; dining room and hall wainscoted in black walnut; independent laundry, two bathrooms, three water closets, eight wash-basins, butler pantry, &c.; about 18 rooms, 12 pantries and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c.; hot air furnaces. Fifteen to twenty minutes by Greene avenue cars from Fulton ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price moderate; terms to suit; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 57 CLINTON AVENUE: 22x32; front and back piazza; lot 25x115; 13 rooms and all improvements; $7,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON TWELFTH STREET, BROOKLYN, 2½ blocks from Prospect Park, two story and high basement frame, perfect little gem of a House; $5,000; furnished, $3,500; owner going West. Address COTTAGE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—DEAN STREET, WEST OF POWERS, TWO story attic and basement frame house, all improvements, ten rooms, good order, size 22x36, lot 25x100. About half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Price $7,500.
J. JOURDAN, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO story frame House, completely furnished, containing everything for housekeeping; heater, stationary wash tubs; 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries; price $6,500. Address GEORGE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION, 48x50, SITUATED within two blocks and west of Prospect Park; all improvements; handsomely frescoed; ten lots of ground, stable, shade and fruit trees. A few well located lots will be taken in part payment, or will exchange for other property of less value. A few thousand dollars in cash required.
J. JOURDAN, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—FIVE THREE STORY BRICK Houses, 20x40; modern improvements; just finished; elegant; on Penn street, between Lee and Marcy avenues.
S. W. CRONK & SON,
No. 8 Wall street, room 43, and 518 Myrtle avenue.

FOR SALE—AT GREENPOINT, THREE BLOCKS FROM Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries, a fine three story and basement brick House; fine under cellar; gas, water and all modern improvements; the best location in the place; terms to suit. Apply to W. W. LYON, 63 avenue D, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling, on Elliott place, Brooklyn; elegantly frescoed and first class in every respect.
JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling on First place, Brooklyn; extra large lot; can be bought very reasonably.
JNO. McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

GET RID OF LANDLORDS—EXAMINE THOSE HANDsome two story basement and sub-cellar modern Philadelphia brick Houses on Hayward street, near Lee avenue, thirty minutes' from Herald office; $8,000; cash $1,600.
BUCKLE & SANDERSON, 162 Broadway.

ON HENRY STREET, NEAR HARRISON—HANDSOME three story high basement brick House, $12,000; also neat two story brick on Union street, $7,000.
DICKINSON & CARTER, 56 Wall street.

THE CHOICEST PIECE OF VACANT PROPERTY ON New York avenue, Warren and Baltic streets, embracing an area of 25 lots, of 25x100 feet, surrounded by elegant villa residences; also 6 Lots, each 25x125, on Warren and Baltic streets; also 16¼ acres on the Brooklyn city line, within 1,500 feet of Prospect Park. Apply to N. COOPER, 81 Fulton avenue, corner Lawrence street, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A NEW AND HANDSOMELY FINISHED FRENCH roof House, containing every convenience; first class locality, on Jersey City heights; only $8,500, half cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, three first class brick Villas, adapted for winter and summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; 25 minutes of Wall street.
C. K. HAMILTON, 267½ Broadway.

AT KINGSBRIDGE, ONE HOUR FROM WALL street—Elegant Residence, 18 city lots, water front, high ground, stables, fruit, shade; possession; $16,000.
H. E. KLUGH, No. 6 Wall street.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA AND THE South for sale by NEW YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 58 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT OF 57 ACRES, OVERlooking the city of New Brunswick; on high ground; superior improvements; first class in every respect; great variety of choice fruit; thoroughly stocked and house completely furnished; an elegant home; magnificent location; price, complete, $25,000.
J. S. FERGUSON, 59 Nassau street, room 24.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT GREENWICH, CONN., A DESIRABLE COTTAGE to let, thirteen rooms, carriage house, two acres of land, near depot; rent $800. BENJ. F. TRUMPY,
163 Bowery, corner Broome street.

AT ELIZABETH.—FOR SALE, SIX NICE COTTAGE Houses, near depot; only $1,000 down, balance in yearly payments. Houses to let.
BROOKFIELD, 81 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF Land, for sale at Mount Vernon, near depot; good house, thirteen rooms, all necessary outbuildings, fruit of all kind in abundance, fine shade, perfectly healthy; a beautiful place for children; price low if sold immediately. JOHN H. GRAY, owner, 78 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE FARM, 210 ACRES, 70 ACRES FIRST growth, valuable oak and chestnut timber, balance well cultivated, fair buildings, one mile from depot, 25 miles by Northern New Jersey Railroad, very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 25 FOOT STONE HOUSE, IN unsurpassed location, for sale or exchange for smaller house; well located. For particulars and exchange offered address OWNER, box 1,156 Post office.

A FINE FARM OF 60 ACRES—ALL GOOD LAND, fine truck and fruit farm; abundance of all kinds of fruit; good house with commodious outbuildings; half a mile from village, two and a half from depot; six acres of apple orchard; only $7,500; near New Brunswick.
J. S. FERGUSON, 59 Nassau street, room 24.

A SMALL FARM OF 55 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, WITH frame house and barn, in Oneida county, N. Y.; price $1,200. REBECCA SMITH, 47 Downing street.

A VERY NICE HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—CONtaining eleven rooms; five acres of land; rent very moderate. At Queens, L. I., twelve miles from Hunter's Point; six trains daily. Inquire at W. H. GIBSON'S, 533 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE VARIETY OF COUNTRY RESIdences for sale.—Houses and Grounds to let. Farms for sale and exchange.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY Seat, of 32 acres, in the city of Rahway, 10 minutes from depot; buildings cost $42,650 before the war; on place are choicest fruit and ornamental trees; is worth $75,000; am forced to sell immediately; will sell for $43,000; terms easy. Address P. HASBROUCK, box 40 Jersey City Post office.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, Mamaroneck and Greenwich, Conn. Apply to BENJAMIN F. TRUMPY, 163 Bowery, corner Broome street.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, VILLAGE PROPERTY for sale and to let, at Hackensack, Passaic, Rutherfurd Park, on Central Railroad, near depot.
E. H. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

ENGLEWOOD AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—FULL description of all property on this road for sale. Property shown free; also Houses to let; some to exchange.
KELLY BROTHERS, 305 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR sale, five minutes' walk from station; location unexceptionable and in the highest part of the city; street paved and sewered; house in complete order; has twelve rooms and a bathroom and water closet; gas throughout; furnace, &c.; includes Billiard Table; price $17,000, or $14,000 unfurnished; terms easy; possession immediately. Address D. M. WALBRIDGE, 25 Broad street, New York, or 108 West Jersey street, Elizabeth.

FARM IN WESTCHESTER, AT MT. KISCO (147 ACRES), for sale at a great bargain, for cash or good city property.
D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

FARM OF 40 ACRES FOR SALE—GOOD SOIL, HANDsome house, nearly new, 10 rooms, large barn, stable and houses all in good order; orchard with 125 apple trees, all in full bearing; other fruits; will exchange for City Property, on which a mortgage will be given. Address 299 Sixth av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., TEN MINUTES' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, a fine large House; gas, hot and cold water, barn and other outbuildings, with from two to three acres of land, as purchaser may wish. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ON SOUTH street, a most desirable Residence, with 13 rooms and attic, bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water, gas, barn, ice house; complete garden and fruit trees. For further particulars, apply to RANDOLPH BROS., room 28 Trinity buildings, 111 Broadway, New York, or THEODORE AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A TWO STORY modern built House, containing 10 rooms, with water in kitchen, stationary wash tubs, heater in cellar, &c.; good barn and outbuildings, with 10 acres of ground; 10 minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire for full particulars of J. VARIAN, at the depot.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BRICK STORE ON Broadway, Saratoga Springs; size 32 by 75 feet; fine property. Address box 462, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH OUTbuildings and fruit, at Bay Ridge. Everything in complete order. Price $8,000. Apply to A. C. PETRI, room 45, No. 10 Wall street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER FRONT OF 200 feet, a House and four acres of Land, located on the west bank of the Hudson river, opposite 125th street, New York. Address V. W., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND, BETWEEN Elizabeth and Newark, on Clinton Hill; fine view; chance for speculation. Apply to or address OWNER, room No. 6 Herald building.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I., a large Building, now used as a manufactory, but can be altered to a boarding house; has gas and water, with barns, wagon house, &c.; price $12,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT in America. HATCH & RIKER, 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BRICK FACTORY PROPERty; lot 75x100; 25 horse power engine, boiler, &c.; terms to suit. Address S. S. KELLAM, Elizabethport, N. J.

IOWA FARMING LANDS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Improved or Unimproved Property in New York or vicinity, 2,000 acres Iowa Farming Lands, situated in Kossuth, Winnebago and Hancock counties. Address BARTER, Herald office.

RED BANK, N. J.—FOR SALE, TWO STORY frame House and two Lots, each 40x122 feet; price $2,000; no encumbrance. Address LEWIS, box 4,009 Post office, New York.

SEVERAL CHOICE COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS, near the city, for sale or exchange on favorable terms.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING EIGHT rooms and cellar, on six acres of ground, about eight minutes' walk from the depot at Millburn, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Rent $250. Address O. H. S., box 66 Milburn, N. J.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH GARDEN, horse and carriage, two cows, 8 acres of pasturage, &c.; two miles from Madison, on Morris and Essex Railroad, New Jersey. For particulars inquire of A. L. SAYRE, 212 Washington street.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY, NEAR RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—Two Cottages, with nine rooms and one acre each; fine river front; price $350. Apply to J. P. MANN, No. 153 West Forty-first street.

TO LET OR LEASE FROM MAY 1—A VERY DESIRABLE place in Westchester county, about one mile from the two first stations on the New Haven Railroad, and within one hour of the city; 5½ acres; house has 13 rooms, water, furnace, &c.; good for a winter residence as well as summer; excellent garden, stabling, &c.; perfectly healthy and a fine neighborhood; horses, carriages, cow, &c., for sale low. Apply to D. & J. JARDINE, architects, 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEAT DWELLING, CONTAINing ten rooms and cellar, a Barn and six acres of Land, situated on Chatterton Hill, village of White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., about seven minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad depot; $500 per annum. Apply to GRADY & FOX, 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar street.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, AT FLUSHING, IN HEALTHY and pleasant neighborhood, within five minutes of depot; rent $300. Inquire at Citizen office, 22 Beekman street.

$4,000.—FOR SALE, IN ONEIDA COUNTY, A Farm, 65 acres, with Stock, Crops and Farming Utensils; good buildings; terms easy.
J. H. MILLER, 37 Allen street, corner Broome.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A 25 FOOT FOUR STORY BRICK OR BROWN STONE, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, and Madison and Sixth avenues; also one same size, with stable attached, within same boundaries. Send full particulars or call at once. WATERLOW & CO., 855 Sixth avenue,
corner of Fiftieth street.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, RENT, EXCHANGE OR purchase Real Estate in city or country, some excellent opportunities for investment, some to exchange for furniture.
FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

WANTED—WITHIN FIFTY MINUTES FROM FOOT of Wall street, a nice Country Residence of from one to five acres in exchange for improved Brooklyn property. SWANN & BOSTWICK, 203 Broadway.

WANTED—A LOT OF GROUND 25X100, BETWEEN Third and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, or two Lots running from street to street; or a brown stone House in same neighborhood. Address B. KREISCHER, 58 Goerck street, corner Delancey.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN BROOKLYN OR Harlem, worth from $6,000 to $10,000, in exchange for Manufacturing Property in South Brooklyn. Address C. J. BIGLEY, 231 East Twenty-eighth street.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS, IN PART PAYMENT FOR first class improved Property. None but principals need apply. HANFORD & BROWNSON, 10 Pine st.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, NEAR THE city. Terms, $100 cash and $50 each month until all is paid. Address for three days THADDEUS, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A MEDIUM SIZED MODERN built dwelling House, with private Stable; location not above Forty-second street and between Sixth and Lexington avenues; price not over $40,000. Address CASH, Herald office, stating particulars.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in exact representation of all the rich colored marbles of the world; elegant patterns of Black Marble, finest quality, engraved in gold.
MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,209 Broadway.
Branch wareroom, 427 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ENAMELLED SLATE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED AND decorated; Slate work of every description, plain and ornamental. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. R. STEWART & CO., 665 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANtels, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, will sell a few weeks more Marble Mantels, Head Stones, &c., below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZIEGLER & CO., NO. 42 Bleecker street, manufacture plain and rich Wooden Mantels of the latest styles and all possible designs. A good selection always on hand.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

EVENING TELEGRAM.
"POISON IN THE AIR."
"SHOO, FLY; DON'T BODDER ME."
TWO RICH AND SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOONS,
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
THE BEST EVER ISSUED.
THE FASCINATING FEMALE
FINANCIERS.

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FINANCIERS.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).
Magnificent Household Furniture,
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; valued at $30,000.
500 lots, by catalogue.
Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet Medallion Carpets,
Marqueterie Bois de Rose Cabinets, Silverware, Books, Linens,
on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), February 16,
at the residence 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season; the house furnished less than six months. Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel; Window Curtains to match; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, Canterbury Rosewood Bookcase, Etageres, marble tops; Medallion Velvet Carpets, Paintings by eminent artists, Lace Curtains, Bronze Statuary, Clock, Chandeliers, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Dining Extension Table, Buffet, Ruby, Crystal Glassware, Silver Casters, Salvers, Pitchers, Urns, Tureens; Dinner, Tea Service; Sheffield Cutlery. Every facility for packing and removing the goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes,
THIS DAY (Wednesday), February 16,
12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue (near Fifth avenue).
Magnificent rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte; Parlor Suits, latest styles; of the richest description; French Furniture, Cabinet bois de rose, Etageres;
Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets,
fine Paintings, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Parlor Ornaments,
Chamber Suits, style Louis XIV.;
Library Furniture, Bookcase, Table, Books,
at elegant first class residence, 12 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely. Velvet, Brussels and Medallion Carpets; Brocatel, Reps and Lace Curtains; Paintings by eminent artists; Pier and Oval Mirrors; French imported Furniture, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Etageres, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with French satin, striped silk reps and plain reps; Turkish and Oriental Chairs, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Bookcase, with three doors; Writing Desk, Table, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Blankets, Quilts, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, covered with reps and haircloth; Extension Table, Buffet, Dining Chairs, China, Glass, Crockery and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway stages or University place or Sixth avenue cars. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—118 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH av., this (Wednesday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots, by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell to highest bidder all magnificent Household Goods, &c., consisting of rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, cost $700; elegant Parlor Suits, brocatel; Centre Tables, Brussels and three-ply Carpets, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Statuary, Vases, Etageres, Bookcases, Pier Mirrors, Bedroom Suits, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Tables, Buffet, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive, in lots; goods boxed and shipped. N. B.—This is largest and richest sale this day. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars and stop at Twenty-seventh street. Goods boxed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE.—AUCTION SALE SECOND HAND Furniture, commencing at 1½ P. M. this day, Wednesday, at five story private boarding house 67 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, over 200 lots; rare chance for old housekeepers and new beginners.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock.
Property of Dr. Philip Richards.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all the handsome Household Furniture at the residence 116 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, February 16, at 1½ o'clock precisely—Handsome French Ingrain Carpets, rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Etageres, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sideboard, Extension Table, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery. Sale positive. House to let.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.—CLINTON HALL Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. This evening, at 7 o'clock, sale of the entire stock of Messrs. Baillière Brothers, comprising a large and valuable assortment of Medical, Scientific and Miscellaneous Works. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

AT AUCTION, MARCH 1—SPLENDID FARM, 115 acres, near Princeton, 2,500 fruit trees in bearing; good buildings; educational advantages unsurpassed. For particulars call on JAQUES, 238 Broadway.

ARTISTS' SALE—OILPAINTINGS—BY CATALOGUE.
PHILIP LEVY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, this day, February 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artists' Salesroom, 64 Nassau street, a choice collection of Oil Paintings, selected from the works of eminent foreign and American artists. Buyers are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

AUCTION—BY STERNBERGER & SCHWAB, 76 CHAMbers street, Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. Hardware and Cutlery, together with 500 kegs Horse Shoes.

AUCTION SALE DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, 427 Broadway, corner Howard, on Friday, Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues at sale. Trade invited.

A. E. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Salesrooms 169 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Furniture, Bedding, Desks, &c.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, Chamber and Parlor Furniture of all kinds, Bookcases, Extension Tables, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Plate, Pictures, Kitchen Articles, Carpets, &c.; also Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE AUCTION NOTICE OF sale of Liquor Store northwest corner Forty-second street and Broadway, advertised on Monday, was an error; should be corner Forty-second street and Second avenue.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Extensive sale of Household Furniture.
The great auction house of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, 17th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large sale of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Paris made mahogany Suit, in moquet; rosewood Suit, blue satin; rosewood Suit, in maroon plush, with solid rosewood backs, made by Belter; walnut Bedroom Suit, figured delaine; rosewood Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bookcases; black walnut Bookcase, 19 feet long and 9 feet high, suitable for a lawyer; 20 single and double Mattresses, 10 Brussels Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, enclosed Washstands, Toilet Tables, 6 Extension Tables, elegant gilt Cornices, Pier Mirrors and Brackets, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, Easy Chairs, Cane Seat Rockers, Gas Chandeliers, Folding Chairs; very fine rosewood Piano, seven octaves, but little used; 6⅔ rosewood Piano, nearly new. Sale to commence with a large lot of Kitchen and Basement Furniture.
Also a large assortment of Office Furniture, Sitting and Standing Desks, Cylinder Desk, Office Tables, Railing, Matting, &c.
Also a rosewood Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c.
Also a fine toned old Violin, box and bow made by Louis Soquet, Paris, 1765, in very fine state of preservation; choice Sheet and Bound Music, for Violin, Flute, Piano, Opera, full score; Mozart's and Haydn's Quartet and Quintet, &c.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
80,000 tons Scranton Coal,
at public auction, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
UNITED STATES NAVY YARD AUCTION SALE,
BY ORDER OF REAR ADMIRAL S. W. GODON,
OF CONDEMNED STORES, &C.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on Saturday next, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of Hemp and Manila Rope, Chain Cable, Painted Canvas, Hose, Shakings, Coal Dust, &c.
For particulars see catalogues.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, 19 Bowery.—Friday, February 18, at 10½ o'clock, the Lease and entire contents of the Newark Hotel, 77 Cortlandt street. Particulars to-morrow.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at the auction room, No. 1 North William street, 150 gross Silk Cord, 200 gross Braid and Jet Trimmings, 12 gross Silk Balls, Cassimere Trimmings, Materials for covering moulds, one Covering Machine, one Sewing Machine, 5,800 Havana Cigars, large lot Wood Ware, Office Furniture, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, FEB. 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
At 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William st.
Household Furniture, Mirrors.
Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, &c.
Also a stock of Hardware, Tinware, &c.
Also receiver's sale, one Parlor Suit, in green reps,
Also two fine horse Blankets, one Wolf Robe.
At 11 o'clock,
the stock of Ladies' Dress, Cloak and Mantilla Trimming Establishment, removed from 707 Broadway.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER.
Choice Business Property,
on Hudson street, Jersey City,
will be sold at auction, on Thursday, February 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—1. The three story and basement brick Building and Lot 53 Hudson street, corner Morris, now used as shipchandlery and grocery store; building 25x45; on rear of lot, brick stable, two stories, 12x25. 2. The three story and basement brick Building 51 Hudson street, now used as a butcher's shop and store, with icehouse that will hold 2,000 pounds fresh meat; building 25x45; only four blocks from Jersey City. For particulars apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, 69 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Continuation of Furniture, Mirrors, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, making a large assortment of really good Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Library. Large French Plate, Pier and Oval Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOMS 79 NASsau street.
M. DOUGHTY
will sell by auction on Thursday, February 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 137 West Fifteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, Gabler maker; walnut Parlor Suit in brocatel; do. in green reps; carved walnut Bedsteads, walnut marble top Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Tapestry Carpets on parlor stairs and throughout the house, Oilcloths, Lace Curtains, curled hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Toilet Furniture, Extension Tables, Kitchen Utensils, China, Crockery and Glassware, a few fine Oil Paintings, &c. The above house can be rented from now until May 1 at a nominal rent and reasonably the next year. Apply on the premises or to the auctioneer at his office. Catalogue at sale.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, at 2 o'clock, corner of Ninth street and avenue C, two kegs of Liquor and two kegs of Bitters.
J. REYMAN, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—MYER ELSAS, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, at 10 o'clock, at 257 East Houston street, lot of Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Beds, Stoves, Carpets, Oilcloth, &c.
A. AARONS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
By R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 135 Chatham street,
THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
500 lots Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments.
By order B. COHEN, 88 Delancey street,
and J. METZLER, 49 East Houston street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots and Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order of HUGH FREEL, No. 6 Rose street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—HATS AND Caps.—Marshal's sale.—Will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at 95 Third avenue, Stock and Fixtures of a hat store, consisting of Hats, Caps, Fixtures of store and Lease of premises. P. McCABE, City Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE sale—Liquor Store; will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at the northwest corner of First avenue and Thirty-fourth street, contents of a liquor store, consisting of Bar, Fixtures, Barrels, Casks, Measures, &c.
JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE—OF 300 YARDS DRESS SILK, 160 pieces Ribbon, 4 Show Cases, &c.; also Receiver's sale of Parlor, Chamber, and other Household Furniture, 1 rosewood Piano, pearl finished; Carpets, Paintings, Engravings, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 16, at 10½ o'clock.

SHERIFF'S SALE—COOPER'S SHOP, RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 226 Sixth street, the contents of a cooper's shop, consisting of Hoops, Staves, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—SLEIGH.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, one Sleigh.
ANTHONY MILLER, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

THE BANKRUPT SALE OF LINENS, SHEETINGS Shirtings, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Hosiery, Notions, Flannels, Cutlery and Sundries will be continued this day at 50 Vesey street. E. HATHEWAY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Thursday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Lease, Furniture and Fixtures of the Hotel, Restaurant and elegantly fitted up Barroom at 548 Sixth avenue, junction of Broadway. Sale on premises.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS ON Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Hubert street, all the genteel Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture of the above house.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Bedding, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Stoves and everything for housekeeping; also 75 or 80 fine new and second hand Carpets; 1,200 yards of Oilcloth, in large and small lots to suit; also 20 bales of hemp Carpets, slightly damaged on the voyage; by order of assignees; also, removed from Newtown, five truck loads.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW French roof House, nine rooms; all improvements; one-quarter acre of land; one hour by rail, four minutes from depot; $6,500; terms easy. Parties desirous of obtaining the same must apply immediately to WATERMAN & COBY, 88 John street.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED Farms within 25 miles of New York, either for dividing in building lots or farming purposes; city tenement or good Southern property taken in exchange. Call on the owner Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at 42 John street, at the office of Marcus H. Laing.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
SPICY
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
BEST EVER ISSUED.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL, well paying business, already established, a small, well furnished House containing 5 rooms and good cellar; one hour from New York; seven to ten minutes' walk from depot; good walk all the way; location unexceptionable. For particulars address Post office box 36, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—16 LOTS, ON THE CORNER of Forty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. Address box 4,300 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE NEAR Forty-second street—The four story high stoop, basement and subcellar brick House on West Thirty-first street, in first class repair; must be disposed of this week; price only $12,000; terms very easy. Apply to owner, 309 West Thirty-eighth street, in the store. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property, a large, handsome, modern Dwelling; gas, bath, range, &c.; fine outbuildings and about 7½ acres of land; delightfully located on Long Island, with water front, near the Sound; choice fruit in abundance, fine boating, gunning, &c. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A THREE STORY PHILadelphia brick and brown stone Dwelling; for sale or exchange, for small country Farm not far from New York.
JNO. McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE, with six acres beautifully laid out with walks and shrubbery, at New Rochelle. Address R., owner, station, D, New York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM ON LONG ISLAND OR a House in Brooklyn, a stock of Dry Goods from about $4,000 to $10,000. Address, for three days, DRY GOODS, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR PROPERty at Newark, a splendid stock of salable Merchandise; all first class goods; a chance seldom offered.
KELLY BROTHERS, 305 Broadway.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, for City Property, a Cottage, Stable, Outhouses and two acres of Land; handsome lawn and property nicely fenced; price $15,000. Address M. BURNS, No. 6 West Thirteenth street, New York.

WOOLLEN FACTORY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good Mill over one set; good water power and superior stone building; in pleasant and healthy village in St. Lawrence county; on railroad; well located for home trade and wool exchange; also Store if desired. Address the owner, V. S. S., Herald office.

$27,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR good city mortgage, a beautiful Residence, with furniture, horses and carriages, at New Brunswick, N. J. Call on WILLIAM GEE, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New Haven Buildings, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE, IN A GOOD LOCATION, wanted by a responsible party, between Fifteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Lexington and Seventh avenues; with possession. Address RESPONSIBLE TENANT, Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, A SMALL neat House, for one or more years, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, Eighth and Fourth avenues. Rent not to exceed $1,500; will pay six months' rent in advance. Possession May 1. Address box 1,565 Post office.

HOUSES WANTED—TO RENT TO GOOD TENANTS, above Tenth street. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, IN the city of New York; Ninth ward preferred; rent not to exceed $1,200 per year. Agents will please not answer. Address G. E. K., Herald office.

TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS REQUIRED in a private house; must be respectable location; Twentieth to Thirty-fourth streets, Lexington to Sixth avenues. Address PERMANENT, care of Mr. Polhemus, 1,285 Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO FAMILIES, A SMALL TWO STORY House containing 9 or 10 rooms; location, Twelfth and Thirtieth streets, between Second and Fourth avenues. Address, with all particulars, A. S. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A BRICK FACTORY, FOR CABINET work, with or without Steam Engine, between Bleecker and Fiftieth streets and Eighth and Third avenues. Address, with full particulars, X. Y. Z., Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A BUILDING, THREE STORY HIGH, FOR manufacturing purposes, 25x100, situated between Canal and Tenth streets, three blocks east or west of Broadway. Parties having such a building can procure a good tenant by applying to DE VOURSNEY BROTHERS, 389 Broome street.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE, BETWEEN THIRTY-second and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY FURNISHED House, in a desirable location, where the present occupants would remain and allow other boarders. Address HILL, Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—A HIGH STOOP THREE STORY DWELling, between Tenth and Fortieth streets and Seventh and Third avenues; rent not over $1,200; or suit of seven Rooms, including kitchen, dining room, parlor and four bedrooms. Address, with full particulars, Y. M. C., box 1,084 Post office.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD UP TOWN, by a small respectable family, a Second Floor of five rooms in a private house. Address, with full particulars, L. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for boarders; would like to board owners for rent or part payment of same; no security will be given but rent in advance; location between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; possession immediately. Address 192 West Fifteenth street, room No. 6.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, A SMALL HOUSE, 7 OR 9 rooms, or Second and Third Floors in some good house; must be located not below Grand street nor above Thirty-fourth street and between Third and Sixth avenues; must have all improvements; moderate rent; will hire for a year. Address C. L. T., box 23 station D.

WANTED TO LEASE—A HOUSE FOR FIVE YEARS, for two or three families, from Second to Eighth avenue and Twentieth to Fortieth street; no objections to one out of order; rent not to exceed $1,200. Call on or address A. L. W., 377 Fourth avenue.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A MODERATE sized brick or brown stone dwelling House, between Twelfth and Thirty-first streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Parties giving description and lowest price and length of time to lease, may address E. L. GILBERT, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED SMALL BROWN stone House, in a good location; must have everything requisite for housekeeping; rent about $250 per month. Address H. B., Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT—MADE TO order; celebrated maker; covered French brocatel; cost $450, for $180; one do., $75. Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO.,
corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING AT REduced prices; Housekeepers' Supplies at O'FARRELL & GREENE'S, 290 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,
Manufacturers, entrance 438 Canal, near Hudson street. Walnut Chamber Sets, $65; walnut Parlor Sets, all wool reps, $60.

FURNITURE.—FURNITURE FOR SALE, LESS THAN half original cost; Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, Chamber Suits, Dining Furniture. 12 East Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place. Family leaving city.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SUIT OF OFFICE FURNIture, black walnut Desks, Safe, Letter Press, Clothes Press, Washstand, Chairs. Inquire at 84 Broadway, room 73, or of janitor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SOME FURNITURE, &C.; ALSO A good Microscope and a Tobold Laryngoscope. Inquire at 697 Seventh avenue.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS at WORTH HOUSE, 202 Fifth avenue, with or without Board.

1 LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM AND HALL ROOM, ON second floor; also a Hall Room, with Board; terms reasonable. 74 Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street.

1 HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECond floors; private table if desired; other double and single Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate. 39 West Twenty-fourth street.

1 FURNISHED FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, CLOSETS, hot and cold water, together or separately, with Board; terms moderate. 221 East Nineteenth street, near Second avenue.

3 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, three Rooms on second and third floors, to gentlemen or for families. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A handsomely furnished second Floor, with Board; private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE.—TWO HANDSOME FRONT ROOMS TO rent, with or without a private table, to a first class family only. 79 Fifth avenue, near Sixteenth street. Also a single Room.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 VANDAM STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front and back Rooms; also Parlor and Bedroom to let, with or without Board; suitable for married or single persons.

17 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Table, on reasonable terms.

20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK HOtel.—Parlors and Bedrooms to rent, with the best of Board; also one front Basement, with several hall Bedrooms for single gentlemen.

20 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms, large and small, to let, to gentlemen only, at reasonable prices; family private.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, front, to let, with or without private table.

22D ST.—TO LET WITH THE BEST OF BOARD, IN A private family, two nicely furnished Rooms. Terms reasonable; location very desirable. References. 205 West Twenty-second street.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms on second floor; also a large Room on fourth floor, to rent, with Board.

23 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place; first class house, private family.—Two elegant and newly furnished Rooms, to gentlemen only, without Board; gas, bath, &c.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—A front hall Room to let, with Board, suitable for single gentleman. References required.

29 JANE STREET.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with alcove, gas, hot and cold water and heater; also two other Rooms, with or without Board; terms moderate.

30½ EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—New and handsomely furnished Rooms, with modern improvements, to gentlemen only, in a small private family; terms moderate; references exchanged.

40 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON and Fourth avenues.—Furnished Room for gentlemen only, on parlor and second story, without Board; private family; excellent neighborhood.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also day Boarders accommodated.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Extension Parlor, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with private table if desired; also a Suit on fourth floor; reference.

41 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE Room on the fourth floor; hall Room on third, furnished.

44 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, THREE DOORS from Sixth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Apartments on second floor, southern exposure; suitable for one or more persons; table excellent, private if desired; references required.

50 IRVING PLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER SEVENteenth street.—Elegant Apartments, with Board, for a family or party; every convenience and pleasant neighborhood. Private table if desired.

50 NORFOLK STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM Grand.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen; terms moderate.

52 ST. MARK'S PLACE, SECOND AVENUE.—A GENtleman and wife or two gentlemen may meet with the comforts of a home in a small family; apartments neat; board excellent. Established 15 years. No children or servants taken.

53 PIKE STREET.—TWO RESPECTABLE MEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and a comfortable Room, or a genteel man and wife.

56 NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

72 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Room to let, with Board, in a private family; location desirable; terms moderate; references exchanged.

74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEAR UNION SQUARE, Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Splendid Parlors and Bedroom, unsurpassed in the city; newly furnished house; must be seen to be appreciated; Rooms, with or without Board, to first class gentlemen only. References exchanged. Cars and stages pass the door.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with first class table and attendance, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Terms moderate.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A pleasant front Room and large hall Bedroom on second floor, with unexceptionable table; private family; references exchanged.

93 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—FIRST class furnished Rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent French Board; prices moderate; references required.

100 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—DELIGHTful Rooms in a corner house, opposite Academy of Music, with unexceptionable Table, for gentlemen, married or single; references.

110 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife in a small private family; references exchanged.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—THREE HANDsome Rooms on first floor, together or separate, with Board or private table: also second story Room; terms moderate; reference required.

119 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board and Room; ample closets; hot and cold water; for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; superior location; best references.

131 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—SEVERAL PLEAsant Rooms to let, with good Board; also Hall Rooms; location first class; references. Address as above.

136 MADISON AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-FIRST street.—Furnished Parlor and Bedroom, delightfully situated, with first class Board, can be enjoyed at a reduced price for a few weeks, during the temporary absence of the regular occupants.

137 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a brown stone house, for families and gentlemen; references required.

139 WAVERLEY PLACE.—COMFORTABLY FURnished front Room on second floor, also others at moderate prices, for gentlemen only.

148 WEST TENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE, WELL furnished Rooms; ample closets; house modern; family private; adults only.

150 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Board in a private family for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, from $14 to $25 per week; also table Boarders accommodated, at $5 per week.

179 MACDOUGAL STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let. Price moderate.

193 FOURTH AVENUE, UNION SQUARE, NORTHeast corner of Sixteenth street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms, facing the square, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board.

201 EAST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—A LADY ABOUT to be confined can be accommodated with good Board and attendance; terms moderate. Call on or address Mrs. JAMES.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A neatly furnished single Room, first floor, front, to a single gentleman, without Board. Terms very moderate.

211 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a German family. Terms from $6 to $8 a week; modern improvements.

215 EAST TENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentleman; terms moderate.

231 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms, with Board.

EVENING TELEGRAM

BALL REPORTS.

FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS

OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL BALLS OF THE SEASON

APPEAR DAILY IN THE

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Office of the

EVENING TELEGRAM,

97 Nassau street, New York.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY will let a pleasant Room, containing hot and cold water; also a small Room, with good Board, on very moderate terms.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large Room, on second floor, well furnished; hot and cold water; bath attached. Those in pursuit of a home call.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Suit of elegant Rooms on second floor, with Board, for families; also single Room; table first class; no moving in May.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FRONT Rooms, second and third floors, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, at reasonable price; good table; location unexceptionable; convenient to cars and Twenty-third street stages. References.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; English basement house; private family.

304 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A NEATLY FURnished back Parlor to one or two gentlemen (German), with or without Board.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Room, with Board, for a gentleman and wife; large Room for one gentleman $10 per week.

305 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—A LADY LIVING alone wishes to board a lady previous to and during expected sickness, where she will have good care.

344 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO PLEASant Rooms to rent, with Board, on reasonable terms. Family small. References exchanged.

364 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ONE ROOM to let, with Board, to a single gentleman in a family occupying their own house.

1,254 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND street.—A young widow lady living alone has a handsomely furnished Room to let to a gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only.

A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY PLEASANT SUIT OF Rooms to let, with superior table Board. Madison Square House, corner Twenty-first street and Broadway.

A SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOM, GOOD TABLE AND comfortable home can be had with small private family who take a few boarders. 151 East Twenty-seventh street.

A LADY DESIRING BOARD—A PLEASANT AND REtired home, previous to and during confinement, can be accommodated with a widow living alone in her own house. Address Mrs. PAGE, Brooklyn Post office.

A FRENCH LADY, LIVING ALONE, WISHES TO let Single or Suits of Rooms to gentleman and wife; Board for lady; modern improvements; terms reasonable. 140 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR TO RENT, WITH Board; plenty of closet room, with hot and cold water; neighborhood unexceptionable. References exchanged. 39 West Thirty-third street.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ROOM; first floor, with fire, gas and Board, for gentleman and wife, $35 a week; another for $16, in the first class house 149 East Fifty-first street, between Lexington and Third avs.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A PARLOR AND Bedroom, with Board, not above Twenty-third street. Address, stating full particulars as to rooms, price and location, B., box 2,255 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A PLEASANT Room with Board, in a private family, between Ninth and Thirty-fifth streets, west side; terms not over $20 per week. Address E. M. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN lodgings with a pleasant private family in a desirable locality; rent must be moderate. Please address, with particulars, D. S. S., 125 Greenwich street.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF FOUR ADULTS, two Rooms; terms moderate; location between Twelfth and Thirtieth streets and Third and Seventh avenues. Address B. G. H., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE NEIGHBORhood, for a family of five persons; three rooms would be required; the terms must be explicitly stated in the answer to this advertisement. Address A. M. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD, BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN a private family; location above Fourteenth street. Address J. D. S., station E.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A ROOM and Bedroom, with breakfast. Address, stating terms, W., box 3,755 Post office.

WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A HANDsomely furnished brown stone House, in a fine location, opposite a park, would like to take a gentleman and wife to Board; no other boarders; only those who would appreciate the accommodations offered, and be willing to share the expenses, need apply; references given and required. Address DRY GOODS JOBBER, box 4,026 Post office.

YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WANT GOOD BOARD WITH a private family up town; requirements, large room and small bedroom, good plain food; west side city; Eastern people preferred; advertisers of highest respectability. Full particulars to G. D. R., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

219 CLAREMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FURnished Rooms, with Board, in a French private family; brown stone house; all modern improvements.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, PARK AVENUE, FORTYfirst and Forty second streets.—200 elegantly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly. Family Restaurant; the best and cheapest in the city. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

AN INVESTMENT.—RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL, 87 bedrooms; modern improvements; completely furnished; splendid grounds. Bank Passaic river; 45 minutes from City Hall; easy terms. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 61 William street.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN A SHORT distance of the city, by a lady with five children, from 4 to 12 years of age, from May 1 to November 1. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, H. A. T., box 2,670 Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, between Greenville and Bergen Point, N. J., in a private family. Address, with full particulars, L. L., Herald office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW York.—Henry J. Cullen and Henry A. Mott, as executors and trustees, under the last will and testament of Clotilda Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against William E. Smith and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 29th day of December, 1869, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale, at public auction, on Wednesday, the 23d day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, through Roberts & McGuire, Real Estate Auctioneers, the premises known as No. 708 Broadway, in the city of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty-three feet and four inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fourth street with the easterly line of Broadway, and running thence easterly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches to the easterly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Broadway to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Jonathan J. Coddington and wife to Clotilda Smith, by deed, dated March 22, 1827, and recorded in the Register's Office, in the city of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1827, in Liber 216 of Conveyances, at page 343. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
T. W. BURR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN BUILDING COMpany.

910 Broadway.
NEW YORK, February 7, 1870.

NOTICE.—To CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—"Manhattan Market," Thirty-fourth street, North river.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the Mason's Work, Iron Work, Carpenter's Work, Dock Work, Piling, &c., &c., respectively required in the erection of the MANHATTAN MARKET BUILDINGS, will be received at the office of the Company up to March 1, 1870. The plans and specifications for estimates will be ready on and after the 15th instant at the office of the Architect, H. G. HARRISON, 67 William street.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all proposals presented, and ample security will be required for the performance of the work by the contractors.

Proposals to be directed to the architect, in the care of the Company, as above.

By order of the Board.
J. EUGENE FLANDIN, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

HENRY STUYVESANT WILL REMOVE FROM 250 Fulton street to 127 Reade street May 1, 1870. Hermetically sealed Fruits and Vegetables selling off at cost; also Crosse & Blackwell, Lea & Perrins and Antonini & Co.'s Goods below cost.

MACHINERY.

AMES IRON WORKS PORTABLE ENGINES, FROM 2 to 40 horse power, are first class throughout, and of large dimensions for the power and price. It will pay to examine them before deciding. Also stationary Engines and Boilers at very low prices. Hoisting Engines, Circular Saw Mills, &c., &c. E. P. HAMPSON, 109 Liberty street, New York.

AT A SACRIFICE—ONE WOOD AND LIGHT PATENT Shafting Lathe, 26-inch swing, 25 feet bed; two do., 8 feet bed, 20-inch swing; one Planer, 6 feet by 24 inches; two Hand Lathes, one 10-horse power Boiler and Engine, all in perfect order and not used three months.
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FOR SALE—ONE 25 HORSE POWER HORIZONtal Engine, one vertical tubular Boiler, with Engine attached of 5 horse power; both new and complete; will be sold cheap. WARD & STANTON, 52 John street.

HOISTING ENGINE AND BOILER, OTIS BROS. & Co.'s make, now used for hoisting to the fourth story of a warehouse, in complete order, will be sold cheap on account of removal. Apply to BLAKE & HIGGINS, 215 Centre st.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 12 INCH CYLINDER, LIFT 30 inches; fit for printers, bookbinders, bailing, oil or candle works, or anything requiring heavy pressure.
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LATHES, WITH COUNTER SHAFTS OR WITHOUT; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, Anvils, Vises, Platform Scales, large and small; miscellaneous Tools, &c., cheap. Apply at 93 Elizabeth street, near Grand.

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A DRESSMAKER DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, AND in one of the best locations in the city, wishes to sell, and offers a splendid opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business. For particulars address DRESSMAKER, station D, New York.

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A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A PLEASANT, PAYing business in the thriving city of Baltimore; it is a medicine store, dealing exclusively in standard proprietary medicines, and now clearing over $5,000 per annum; business permanent and can be greatly increased. Price for stock and fixtures $5,000 cash. Address SQUARE, Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, BAKERIES, LIQUOR STORES, RESTaurants, Broadway Oyster Saloons, Broadway Liquor Stores, Cigar Stores, Billiard Saloons, Groceries, Meat Markets, Market Stands, Paper Hanging Store, Millinery, Fancy Goods and Dressmaking Store, Drug Stores.
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DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.; nine years lease; rent $25 per month; business $7,000 per year, and increasing. Terms easy. Address or call on A. K. RICH, Elizabethport, N. J.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED REStaurants, in a frequented street, near Broadway. Inquire at 83 Grand street, between 8 and 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DESK AND TWO LARGE Counters, with Drawers. Apply to J. DERAISMES, 83 and 85 Worth street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY BUSINESS, LEASE, &C., ON the best corner on the Bowery; a first rate chance for an energetic man. For particulars apply to Mr. F., room 29, 20 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE TOOLS OF A SMALL jewelry shop. To be seen from 8 to 12 A. M. at 783 Eighth avenue. Mrs. CH. BECKER.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST OF SECOND-HAND lumber yards, on East Forty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues; five lots, long lease; shop, sheds, stable and two cottages on lots; yards well stocked. Call at yard in the day time. A good chance for a man with a small capital.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND GOOD MILK Dairy and Route, consisting of 12 cows, 1 horse, 2 wagons, with stables and all necessary milk utensils complete. Also, with lease of house, 2 years to run, at $60 per year. Reasons will be given by calling at premises 507 West Fifty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

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FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old established corner Liquor Store. Apply to J. SMITH, corner of Pearl and Elm streets.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

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Screams of laughter.

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Another crack. MARGUERITE. EMILY PITT.
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Another crack. Blondes. LEAH. LIZZIE WILLMORE.
Another crack. Blondes. LEAH.
Another crack. Blondes. LEAH. EDWARD RIGHTON.
Another crack. Blondes. LEAH.
Another crack. The HERALD,
Another crack. The TRIBUNE,
Another crack. The TIMES,
Another crack. The SUN,
Another crack. The WORLD,
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Another crack. The MERCURY,
Another crack. The DISPATCH,
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All unite in proclaiming FAUST the best burlesque ever produced.

LALLA ROOKH.
LALLA ROOKH. At 2 EVERY DAY.
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On view all day,
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GLORIOUS HOUSES. DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE.
Continued success of the most popular and original Extravaganza ever produced.

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THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 16, 1870.

THE GLORIOUS SEVEN. THE GLORIOUS SEVEN.

SEVEN. Pretty Scenery, Elegant Costumes, Unique Appointments, Popular Music, Grand Tableaux, Grand Salon, Elf Glen of the Cascades, Restoration of the Free, Streets of New York, Club of the Swells, Base Ball Match. SEVEN.
AMERICAN BLONDES.
AMERICAN BRUNETTES.
AMERICAN COMEDIANS.
GENUINE FUN.
ROBERT NICKLE.
ALL THE TAMMANY STARS TO-NIGHT.
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ADMISSION 50c.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY.

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THE FAMOUS CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD.
JOHN C. HEENAN,
The Benicia Boy,
The Hero of Farnsborough,
FIRST CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,
and
JAMES MACE,
THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND,
Matches for the Championship of America.
These two in
A GRAND TOURNAMENT OF SKILL,
AT THE TAMMANY,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, only.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
24th street, one door from Broadway. Every night, at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT,
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EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE
The
New Comedy of CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY,
By
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
Based
on
THE REIGNING PARIS SENSATION,
Entitled
"FROU-FROU"

Characters by
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Miss KATE MILTON, Mrs. GILBERT,
Miss EMILIE KIEHL, Miss AMY AMES,
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. G. F. DEVERE, Mr. JORDAN,
Mr. BEEKMAN and little GERTY NORWOOD.

New Scenery, by Roberts. Original Music, by Stoepel.

FIRST FROU-FROU MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

An OLD OLYMPIC BILL, and a new Comedy, by MATILDA HERON, will be put in rehearsal to follow "Frou-Frou."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr.........................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.............Manager and Treasurer
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
SECOND WEEK OF
JOS. C. FOSTER and JOHN E. McDONOUGH'S
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
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Legitimately endorsed by the PRESS and PUBLIC as the Greatest Spectacular Achievement of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY,
surpassing in every particular all previous dramatic efforts.
UNEQUIVOCAL TRIUMPH OF THE
NEW FRENCH BALLET,
NEW FRENCH BALLET,
NEW FRENCH BALLET.
ROZE, AJAX, BRUNETTI,
AJAX, BRUNETTI, ROZE,
BRUNETTI, ROZE, AJAX.
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GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
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Universally acknowledged as the marvel of
SCENIC GRANDEUR,
SCENIC GRANDEUR,
SCENIC GRANDEUR.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES,
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
EXQUISITE MUSIC, DOUBLE CHORUS,
HERALDIC BANNERS AND TROPHIES,
ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
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Seats can be secured TEN days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.

HAMLET II.	HAMLET BURLESQUE,	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	The success of the season.	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	TONY PASTOR'S HAMLET	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	A DECIDED HIT.	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	Not a melancholy Dane,	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	but a jolly Dane.	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	T. G. Riggs as Ophelia.	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	Songs, Parodies, Jokes.	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	Hamlet and Ophelia	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	Dance, the new "Shoo, Fly."	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	HAMLET BURLESQUE,	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	the best of all Hamlets.	MATINEE
HAMLET II.	Tableaux, Marches, Choruses.	MATINEE
THIS	HAMLET as it should be.	THIS
DAY,	Nelse Seymour as the Ghost.	DAY,
AT	TONY PASTOR AS HAMLET.	AT
2½.	The great Leopolds	2½.
THIS	and the double company	THIS
DAY.	at 2½ this afternoon.	DAY.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ARION VOCAL SOCIETY,
with the kind assistance of the
THE NEW YORK SING ACADEMY,
will, at the request of many patrons of classical music, perform C. M. VON WEBER'S Grand Romantic Opera,
"DER FREISCHUTZ."
ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 22.
AGATHE..........................Mme. PAREPA ROSA
AENNCHEN..................Miss PAULINE CANISSA
Admission, One Dollar.
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Boxes for four persons, Ten Dollars.
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MISS ANNA MEHLIG'S
GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent artists and amateurs:—
Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON..........................Contralto
Mr. F. STEINS.....................................Baritone
Mr. SCHLESINGER..................................Violin
Mr. HAGEN...Viola
Mr. HENNMAN......................................Viola
Mr. WERNER....................................Violoncello
Mr. CHARLES TRADEL.....................Accompanist
Tickets of admission $1 (no reservation of seats); can be obtained at the box office of the hall and at all the principal music stores. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK,
AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 235TH SUCCESSIVE INDEpendent Public Meeting. Presidential Greenback Course of 1,000. OLD BOWERY THEATRE next Sunday.
Appointments:—Northampton, February 16 (second lecture); Springfield (third lecture), 17th; Sing Sing, 18th; Easton (third lecture), 19th; New York, Sunday, 20th (ninth "Old Fogy" sermon), Old Bowery; Cohoes (second lecture), 21st; Rome (second lecture), 22d; Owego (second lecture), 23d; Seneca Falls, 24th; Geneva, 25th; Newburg (second lecture), 26th; Sunday, 27th, New York, Old Bowery (tenth sensation discourse); Philadelphia, 28th; Lewisburg, March 1; Williamsport, 2d; Corning, 3d; Jamestown (second lecture), 4th; Elmira, (second lecture), 5th; Old Bowery, New York, Sunday, 6th (eleventh independent public meeting); Cambridge second lecture, 7th; Oswego (second lecture), 8th; Watertown (third lecture), 9th; Ogdensburg, 10th; Malone, 11th; Utica, 12th; Sunday, 13th (twelfth "Death to England" thrust), Old Bowery, New York; Salem (second lecture), 14th; Vineland, 15th; Bridgeton, 16th; Cooper Institute, New York, 17th, St. Patrick's Day, Grand Father Mathew Demonstration; fifty societys. 150 engagements ahead. GEO. P. BEMIS,
Private Secretary, 137 Grand street.

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FIRST MATINEE FIRST MATINEE
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THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2. THIS EVENING, AT 8.
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UNEXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS OF HAMLET.
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MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS HAMLET.
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UNDENIABLE EXCELLENCE
OF THE NEW COMPANY,
THE NEW SCENERY
AND THE
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats secured two weeks in advance at the box office and at 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
BENEFIT DRIVET.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
First act of Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe,
BARBE-BLEU.
Mr. Adam's three act opera bouffe,
LE SORCIER.
Rendered with grand chorus and orchestra by the celebrated Parisian Company. Tickets at the Theatre Francais, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Ruliman's 114 Broadway.

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WM. B. FRELIGH............Proprietor and Manager
MAMMOTH ATTRACTIONS.
Engagement with the celebrated versatile actress, Miss
POLLY BOOTH,
from the principal London theatres, her first appearance in America.
First night of a new domestic local drama of
CITY AND COUNTRY,
with entire NEW SCENERY AND MOUNTINGS.
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Sally, with songs, Miss Polly Booth. GOVERNMENT SECRETS.
Wednesday evening, benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY.
Friday evening, benefit of Mr. NED JAMES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH............Proprietor and Manager
BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY.
The following popular artists have kindly volunteered:—
MISS POLLY BOOTH,
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ROB ROY. NICK OF THE WOODS.
Mr. WHALLEY as Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as
ROB ROY. BLOODY NATHAN.
Friday evening—Benefit of Mr. J. McCLOSKEY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
T. W. Robertson's comedy of
SCHOOL.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW EFFECTS.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Misses CLAYTON, ROWE, FOWLER, DAY, LEAHDEE, HOWARD, TIMONEY, HAYDEN, McCORMICK, BARNES.
ON SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, FEB. 19,
will be presented (first time this season), after due preparation, Charles Reade's and Tom Taylor's play of
MASKS AND FACES,
with an
UNPRECEDENTLY POWERFUL CAST.
LOST AT SEA in rehearsal.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO, FLY.
14th street. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th street.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS Over 120th night of Shoo, Fly.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS Daniel in the Bryant's Den.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS LITTLE MAC
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS as the Monkey and Elephant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS SHOO, FLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS Tippan-oni-on—Deaf in a Horn.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS ROBERT MACAIRE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS G. W. Griffin, Unsworth, Eugene,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS D. Reed, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
Dempster, Russell, Greir, Brandisi, Dwyer, Rockefeller.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Fourteenth street. Shoo, Fly.

PROFESSOR ROHDE WILL DELIVER HIS ILLUStrated Geological Lecture at Steinway Hall on Friday evening, the 18th, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c., reserved seats, 25c. extra; children 25c. Tickets at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the box office on Friday evening.
LETTER FROM PROFESSOR R. OGDEN DOREMUS.
It gives me pleasure to commend most cordially Professor Rohde's views representing the history of the earth and the progress of civilization. I am happy to learn that he proposes offering to the public his highly instructive and scientific entertainments, which combine pleasure and instruction for all; for while he appeals to the eye with these splendid pictures a terse explanatory story is narrated, so that in a few hours these vast and wonderful themes are attractively and impressively presented. I sincerely trust his efforts will meet with a generous response from the various colleges and schools of our city, as well as from the public. Respectfully,
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.

EVENING TELEGRAM

BALL REPORTS,

FULL AND GRAPHIC REPORTS

OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL BALLS OF THE SEASON

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IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTES ARE SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes, unequalled in tone, finish and durability, with patent agraffe treble, fully warranted six years; in price the most reasonable instrument offered the public. 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.
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A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, ONLY $160; a Chickering grand Pianoforte, with every improvement, at a great sacrifice for cash.
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A BEAUTIFUL AND FINE TONED PIANOFORTE AT a sacrifice, with stool and embroidered cover, serpentine moldings, scolloped keys, round corners, overstrung bass. Have no use for it. Apply to RIKER, 234 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—MADE order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $750, for $300; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Engraves, Marqueterie Cabinet, Silverware; a sacrifice; properly family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth av.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN.—RICH TONED 7 OCTAVE rosewood Piano for $250 cash; new and magnificent; factory price $550; made by the best city makers; fully warranted; greatest sacrifice ever known. Apply in the express office, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street, till Thursday. A. L. BATTERSON.

A LADY WILL SELL A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD Piano, 7 octave, carved legs and case; cost $600, for less than half; has maker's bill of sale, guarantee, and box for shipment. 28 Third street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

J. & C. FISCHER PIANOS.—THE BEST AND MOST reliable Pianos; fully warranted, overstrung, patent damper, &c., wholesale and retail. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

BEST EVER ISSUED.

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ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE,
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.

Tickets at $10, admitting one gentleman and lady (extra ladies' tickets $3), sold by
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For Boxes apply to CHAS. A. COOK, 50 Wall street, and HANFT BROS., 685 Broadway.

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A.—DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
KELLOGG, KELLOGG, KELLOGG.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 16,
FAUST, FAUST, FAUST.
Miss KELLOGG in her great role of Marguerita.
Mme. LUMLEY. Signor LOTTI,
REYNA, D'HAESLIERE, BARILI and others.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), FAUST IN BROOKLYN,
FRIDAY, NINTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
Seats for sale at the Academy, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

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Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
Manager..........................ROBERT W. BUTLER
EXCITEMENT SOBERED DOWN.
MORE ATTRACTION THAN EVER ON THE INCREASE.
A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES.
COMIQUE MATINEE, MATINEE,
COMIQUE MATINEE, MATINEE,
COMIQUE MATINEE, MATINEE,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
THE COMIQUE MINSTREL TROUPE.
See small bills.
Afternoon.—Doors open at 1. Curtain rises at 2½.
Evening performances at 7¾ o'clock.

Special Notice.—The GREAT CLODOCHE TROUPE are engaged and will shortly appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
OF
Mr. FECHTER,
Who, will appear each night in his celebrated character of
HAMLET.
MISS C. LECLERCQ AS OPHELIA.
Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, 1870,
and every night during the week,
SHAKESPEAR'S TRAGEDY OF
HAMLET.
Hamlet, (Prince of Denmark)....................Mr. FECHTER
Ophelia...Miss LECLERCQ
Claudius, (King of Denmark)..................Mr. M. LEVICK
Polonius, (Lord Chamberlain)..........Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS
Horatio, (Friend to Hamlet)..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Laertes, (Son to Polonius)....................Mr. F. C. BANGS
Ghost of Hamlet's Father....................Mr. L. R. SHEWELL
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Gertrude, (Queen of Denmark).........Mrs. MELINDA JONES
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
In the great romantic drama entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR, THE MEN IN THE GAP,
with entire new scenery, great cast, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

SEVENTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.

SEVENTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19,
LAST TIME OF GUY MANNERING.
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises precisely at 7:45.

For the better accommodation of the public the Box Sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
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SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.
Great Success. Packed Nightly.
Screams of Laughter at the new Pantomime of Hash.
THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
HASH YOU NOT SEEN THE NEW PANTOMIME?
DELIGHTFUL YELLS AT THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
The Fat Men's Ball. The Friscoe's Greatest Burlesque.
Take your partners to the Fat Men's Ball to-night,
The children scream at the pantomime of Hash.
HAMLET TO-NIGHT.
HAMLET TO-NIGHT.
First appearance of MR. TEMPLETON, the baritone.
First appearance of MR. TEMPLETON,

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......................................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER GENERAL CHANGE.
First week of the celebrated gymnasts,
THE GOLDIE BROTHERS.
First week of the intrepid rider,
Mr. JAMES MADIGAN.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS
and somersaults over horses, introducing
THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS
ever brought together in America.
ELEGANT AND VARIED ARENIC SCENES
BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
This evening,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Simon Legree..................................Mr. J. W. CARROLL
Topsy...MARIE BATES

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
First week of FRED. ABBOTT,
First week of L. STANWOOD.
Prince Arthur, Den I was Gone, Blinks and Jinks, A Doctor's Difficulties, the Active Boy, The Tempest, &c., by
ARCHY HUGHES, BILLY RICE,
SAM DEVERE, BILLY HART, and
HOOLEY'S MAMMOTH TROUPE.
PRESENTATION MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
12 CHILDREN'S PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.

HARTZ'S BIJOU THEATRE.
746 Broadway, between Eighth street and Astor place.
This little gem of a drawingroom theatre is a perfect model of Robert Houdin's, in Paris, and will be opened by
M. HARTZ,
MONDAY, FEB. 21, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
with his unique entertainment of
ANCIENT AND MODERN MAGIC.
Admission $1, including reserved seats,
WHICH CAN NOW BE SECURED.

Any of the tricks performed by Hartz can be purchased, besides hundreds of others, with full instructions, at the MAGICAL REPOSITORY, 743 BROADWAY, from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M.

APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.
CROWDED HOUSES. BARNEY AND THE GHOST.
TOUR OF IRELAND;
OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.
Come and see Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Queenstown, Kilkenny, Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's Causeway, &c. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 P. M. Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association,
Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M.
The following artists will appear:—
Madame ANNA BISHOP,
Miss CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS,
Mr. LOUIS C. JACOBY, Pianist;
Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, Organist of Trinity church,
and others.
Tickets, Fifty Cents.
For sale at the principal music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

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Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

ON EXHIBITION FREE
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Tadolini's superb
statue of the
GEORGIAN SLAVE,
at
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute.

ORGAN RECITALS.
SAMUEL P. WARREN
Will give his fourth recital of
CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC
At Association Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at music stores.

NED JAMES' BENEFIT.
CENTRAL HALL, CENTRAL HALL,
57 Bowery, opposite Old Bowery theatre,
SATURDAY, February 19.
Jem Mace will spar with Bill Clarke, Rocky Moore with Pooley Mace. Champion Belt, for light weight sparrer, on view at Harry Hill's. Admission $1.

CHALLENGE.

TO THE SPORTING EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I hereby challenge Edwin Booth, Charley Fechter, Edwin Forrest or any other man to play Hamlet in a twenty-four foot ring, at catch weight, for $1,000 a side; or I will meet any 160 pound tragedian in America and play Hamlet with one hand tied behind my back; or I will wager $5,000 that I can play more Hamlet in less time than any man in America; or I will wager $10,000 that I can play more different kinds of Hamlet at once than any man living; or I will wager $20,000 that I can play Hamlet on horseback faster than any man that ever lived; or I will wager $50,000 that I can play Hamlet on a tight rope stretched across Niagara Falls higher than any other man that is ever likely to live; or I will wager $100,000 that I can beat Hamlet himself playing the part. Man and money ready at my Opera House, 201 Bowery.
Yours, TONY PASTOR.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to I. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fifteenth street.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR THE PIANO at fifty cents a lesson. Address TEACHER, box 3,833 Post office.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMEN OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, painstaking and very successful as a teacher, gives singing and piano lessons at his own or pupil's residence; terms moderate; first class reference. Call on or address Dr. G. CRANER, 42 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO and Singing, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 126 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CONTRALTO AND GOOD READER wishes a position in a choir; Episcopal preferred. Call at the College of Music, 28 East Fourteenth street.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A TENOR WISHES ENGAGEMENT in a first class quartet choir from May 1; accustomed to the Episcopal service; prefers engagement in Brooklyn. Address TENOR, box 110 Herald office.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING, INCLUSIVE—REDUCED terms.—A professor, late organist and choirmaster of the Chapel Royal, receives private pupils from $7 per quarter. Singing class every Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Subscription $5. Residence 29 Bond street.

U. S. SHIP COLORADO.—WANTED, FOUR FIRST class Musicians. Applications must be made to MICHAEL MULLINS, 174 Christie street.

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WASHINGTON

Senatorial Debate on the Mississippi Bill.

MORE NEGRO LEGISLATION.

Prescribing the Franchise of Maryland and Kentucky.

Proposed Amendments to the Franking Privilege Bill.

Favorable Prospects for Recognition of Cuban Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1870.

Belligerent Rights for the Cubans.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs while discussing the resolution recently referred to it, giving belligerent rights to the Cubans, were interrupted by the hasty withdrawal of Senators Morton and Williams, who heard a report that the National Hotel was on fire. Consequently no conclusion was reached on the matter. The previous discussion, however, leads to the belief that the committee are favorable to the recognition of Cuban belligerents.

More Sambo Legislation—Effort to Force Negro Suffrage Upon Delaware and Kentucky.

Judge Bingham, in the House to-day, tried to introduce a bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States in the Union who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The first section provides that all colored citizens of the United States resident in the several States shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the State of their residence, subject only to the same conditions which may now are or may hereafter be required to qualify white citizens to vote therein. The second section enacts that where the constitution or law of any State requires the payment of a tax as a qualification of an elector, any assessor acting under the laws of such State who shall refuse or neglect to assess the person or property of any colored citizen of the United States shall for every such offence pay the sum of $500 to any person who will sue for the same, and in addition be fined not less than $500, and be imprisoned one month. The third section provides for a similar penalty, to be enforced upon the members of any levy court required by the laws of any State to make or correct any assessment of persons or property who neglect or refuse to treat the colored citizens qualified to vote in the same manner as the whites. The fourth and fifth sections are of similar import, except that they apply to clerks and collectors of taxes who overlook or refuse to recognize Sambo as a full fledged citizen of the United States and of the State wherein he is a resident. The sixth section inflicts a like penalty upon the presiding officer or judge of elections who refuses to receive the vote of colored citizens. The seventh section gives the Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction in all causes arising under the act. The bill is intended more particularly to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution, especially in such States as Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. It is believed by the republicans that even when the fifteenth amendment shall have been proclaimed as part of the constitution democratic strongholds like the States above named will refuse to recognize it without some such penal enactment as is proposed by Judge Bingham.

The Gold Panic Investigation—A Huge Sensation Spoiled.

The Committee on Banking and Currency is expected to report next Monday. It was supposed all the testimony was in last week, but a fresh development, or one that was supposed to be such, came up yesterday, which, if it had not exploded harmlessly, would have opened up a new field of investigation. It came in this way:—A bookkeeper in a book store store in Washington wrote to one of the democratic members of the committee, stating that in receipting an express book for a money package before the gold panic, he had noticed an entry on the same page of a money package for $25,000 for Mrs. U. S. Grant. He was summoned and appeared yesterday before the committee, when he persisted in the same story, but was unable to fix the time within one or two months. He was subjected to a strict cross-examination. His story did not receive much credence. To-day, in order to contradict this story, Mr. Shoemaker, the Baltimore messenger of Adams Express, appeared before the committee with the money package books of the Washington office, in which he could not find, up to the 24th of October, any such entry; but as the search was being abandoned he happened to look at the entries under the date of 25th October, and there he did find an entry of a package for Mrs. Grant, and on the same page an entry of a package for the booksellers' firm. The first was set down on the column as valued at $250; but two ciphers having been added for cents, it looked, at first glance, like $25,000. This explained the whole matter. The suspicion against the volunteer witness was removed, and the whole matter resolved itself into a simple small package for Mrs. Grant, valued at $250.

Proposed Removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The subject of the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was to-day again before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The objections to its continuance at the present locality and the reasons why it should be removed to a site on the Thames river, Connecticut, already in possession of the government, were stated by Representative Starkweather, of the committee. It was stated at least $15,000,000 would be saved to the Treasury by the change above the cost of a first class establishment, more ample for the needs of the service on the Thames.

The views of Rear Admiral Godon, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were also laid before the committee, showing, according to his view, the impolicy of longer maintaining the yard at a site which had ceased to be adapted to the purpose, and recommending its abandonment.

Effects of Representative Dawes' Speech in New Hampshire—Invitation to Canvass the State.

The following correspondence has just taken place:—

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 15, 1870.

Hon. HENRY L. DAWES—The republicans of New Hampshire unanimously favor rigid economy and sustain the administration of President Grant. Your late speeches have been construed by copperheads and pretended labor reforms into attacks upon the administration and republican party, and they say you will refuse to speak for the republican cause in New Hampshire. Being assured of your devotion to republican party and national administration as we are of your intention to reduce the appropriation and enforce economy, in behalf of the Republican State Committee I have to earnestly request you to visit and canvass New Hampshire before the March election.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1870.

Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Chairman Republican State Committee:—

I have received your despatch and also a like request from the New Hampshire Congressional delegation. If it was possible for me to leave Washington I would immediately canvass New Hampshire for the republican cause and candidates. I will make arrangements to speak in the State before election. Economy and reform can be secured only by keeping in power the republican party. The President and Congress will unite in diminishing expenditure and taxes while maintaining the public faith and reducing the national debt, and the labor reform movement, which strives to defeat the republican party, will only injure the interests of the laboring classes and tend to place in power their worst enemies. I hope you will elect Governor Stearns by the people and secure your usual radical republican majority in the Legislature.

H. L. DAWES.

Changes of Supervisors.

Changes have just been made of the jurisdiction of several supervisors of internal revenue, namely:—McDonald has been assigned to Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory; Marr to Kansas, Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, and Bridgeland to Texas and New Mexico.

Senatorial Amendments to the Franking Privilege Bill.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, this morning opened the discussion of the bill to abolish the franking privilege by reading a piece calculated to show that the passage of the bill in its present shape would be inadvisable. There are several features of the present free postage law which, he thought, should be retained; for instance, the diplomatic mails of foreign governments and the courtesy of the franking privilege to ex-Presidents of the United States, particularly. The bill will be discussed by the Senate as the unfinished business of the morning hour. A number of amendments will be presented. It is probable the subject will be again referred to the committee to report a mature bill. It is certain the House of Representatives will adopt any amendments the Senate may propose. The passage of the bill in the first place by the House of Representatives was mere buncomb.

Butler's Disability Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to Butler's general Disability bill without amendment. An effort was made by the democratic members of the committee to strike out the section which provides that any person formerly a member of the United States Congress or belonging to the army or navy, who went into the rebellion, shall be excluded from the benefits of the act. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, made a strong appeal on behalf of this class of persons, but Butler and the radical majority were inexorable. Ben does not believe that there is any forgiveness for these men.

New Department of Government Proposed—Commissioner Delano Aspiring to a Seat in the Cabinet.

The greater part of the session of the Ways and Means Committee to-day was consumed in discussing a proposition to elevate the Internal Revenue Bureau to a separate department of the government, with a Cabinet officer at its head. The President's message, it will be remembered, contained a recommendation to that effect. This is understood to have been suggested by Mr. Delano, the present Commissioner, who, it is reported, aspires to a seat in the Cabinet. The committee, after an animated debate, agreed by a vote of five to four to report in favor of the measure.

Opposition to the Proposed Changes of the Pilot Laws.

Mr. H. Harbinson, a delegate from the Pilots' Association of New York, arrived here to-day to protest against a proposed provision in the new bill of Mr. Lynch, of the committee to investigate the causes of the decline in American commerce. The provision objected to by the pilots of the whole country is one proposing an entire change in the pilot system, taking its regulation from States and placing it exclusively under the jurisdiction of Congress. Some of the shipowners have complained that the present system is injurious to their business; that the pilot charges are too high and the compulsory provisions tyrannical—that is, that part of existing laws which compels masters of vessels to accept the first pilot that offers his services when they arrive near their port of destination. The pilots declare that the present law is the best that could be devised, and that to change it will be to encourage incompetent pilots, and thus ruin the business of a large and useful class, who have made the calling the study of their lives. They contend that the compulsory part of the existing law is mutual, obliging pilots to go with any vessel that hails them, just as well as vessels are required to accept the services of the first pilot that offers. Mr. Harbinson had an interview with Congressman Lynch, explained the wishes of the New York pilots and left for New York to-night.

The Greene-Van Wyck Contested Election Case.

The contested election case of Van Wyck against Greene, from the Eleventh district of New York, was brought up in the House to day and discussed by Butler, of Tennessee, for Van Wyck, and Burr, of Illinois, for Greene, until the hour of adjournment. Of course Van Wyck, being a republican, [illegible] the seat whenever a vote is reached. Thus far, during the present Congress, every democrat whose seat has been contested has been ousted, no matter what majority he may have received from the people. Judging from the action of the Committee on Elections, which is always sustained by the House, one would suppose that it is impossible for a republican candidate for Congress to be elected by fraud, while the democrats can be elected in no other way. The indications are that every democrat in the present House whose seat is contested will be cleaned out. The incubations of the Committee on Elections and the dry, uninteresting discussions in the House over these cases are the merest farce.

Lavish Appropriation for Railroad Purposes.

The Legislature of Florida has granted, it is said, over $8,000,000 of gold bearing State bonds to the railroad company referred to in our despatch a few days since—which is equivalent to nearly $10,000,000 of currency. Total taxable property of the State, as shown by the last assessment, is $25,000,000. The State debt now, by this issue, being over $11,000,000, with a population of $140,000. This seems to be about the biggest thing on record of the kind.

A Nice Little Lobby Job.

Last Friday Senator Nye, of Nevada, introduced a bill to relinquish the interest of the United States in a military reservation in San Francisco. This means Yerba Buena Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, and one of the most important military positions on the whole Pacific coast. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, having gobbled up all the land they could along the route over the Plains, have for some time been casting a longing eye on this valuable island as a very desirable terminus of their road. But instead of offering to purchase it of the government at a fair valuation, the agents of this great monopoly have sought to get possession of it by practices honest men would scarcely condescend to. Having been defeated in their attempts to get possession of it through the War Department they have packed a strong lobby and hope to bag their game through the influence they can bring to bear on such Congressmen as are ready to have an impression made on them when you show the color of your money. To show the value of this property which the Central Pacific Railroad Company coolly asks the government to make it a present of I will quote from a report made by the United States engineers January 8, 1868, and dated at San Francisco:—"This island," says the report, "is regarded in this city as a very valuable piece of property. If the public mind could be disabused of the idea that it may be obtained for a railroad and commercial purposes by an act of Congress, and if the government were disposed to sell the island and were to put it up at public auction, to be sold to the highest bidder, it would probably bring $5,000,000."

It is reported that a capitalist in San Francisco stands ready to pay down $2,000,000 in gold for the island whenever the government is ready to sell.

Acquisition of Sites for National Defence.

The Secretary of War has submitted to the Senate a bill designed to facilitate the acquisition of sites for national works of defence and to protect the public Treasury against the combinations sometimes formed by the owners of real estate which may be required for public use, for the purpose of extorting from the United States an exorbitant price. Inasmuch as the erection of additional batteries for the defence of important points on the coast of the United States is a pressing necessity, early and favorable consideration of the subject is recommended.

An Immense Senatorial Bore.

The venerable wind instrument of the Senate, as he is called—Garret Davis—gave Senators an opportunity to attend to their private business to-day, while he was reading from an immense mass of manuscript contained in a ponderous portfolio. The mechanical labor of the effusion of so much ink must have been immense. After the Senator had been reading for about three hours the Senate adjourned. There are great fears the diminutive Senator will break out again to-morrow.

Fearful Ravages of the Smallpox Among the Montana Indians.

General Sully has written to Commissioner Parker with reference to the ravages of the smallpox among the Gros Ventias Indians at Fort Browning Reservation, Montana Territory. Since last September, when the disease broke out, 741 deaths have occurred, leaving only about 1,200 of this nation alive. Everything that could be done to alleviate their sufferings was done. Upon telegraphic instructions from Commissioner Parker medical supplies were sent to them and an experienced physician employed, through whose exertions a stop was put to the ravages of the disease. General Sully says what makes the calamity still more to be deplored is that of all the Indians in Montana these are the most friendly to the whites and among the Indians most disposed to civilization. At one time the deaths at the agency were so rapid that the few men there could not dig graves fast enough, and they had to fill up the ice house near the fort with the dead and then cover them up.

Incendiary Attempt to Destroy the National Hotel.

The fire which occurred at the National Hotel in this city to-day is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The house has recently passed into the hands of new proprietors, who were making extensive alterations for its improvement, and it is supposed that fire was applied to some of the inflammable matter collected in one of the rooms under repair. Indeed, traces of the incendiary have been discovered, and the police are on his track.

Classification of Imported Sugars.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard to-day a body of sugar refiners from New York, who stated that they represented, besides their own interest, those of the importers. They want a more numerous classification of sugars than that in the bill already reported, but the probability is they will not obtain it. The bill may be so amended as to leave in Custom House samples of imported sugars for subsequent examination.

Contested Election Cases.

The Election Committee, in view of the action of the House yesterday, which is considered adverse to the adoption of the new plan of drawing a jury from the House by lots, will proceed at once with contested cases. It is apprehended that Mr. Paine will ask to be relieved from the chairmanship of the committee.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:—

Max Weber to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of New York; Wickham S. Havens, Collector of Customs at Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Silas M. Matteson, Collector of Customs at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Barnabas Smith, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Missouri; Charles H. Hemstead, United States Attorney of Utah; John S. Routt, Marshal for the Southern district of Illinois; Haynes E. Hudson, Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee.

Postmasters.—Charles H. Prince, Augusta, Ga.; Jesse Schriver, Tiffin, Ohio; John A. Martin, Atchison, Kansas.

Personal.

Jesse R. Grant, of Covington, Ky., father of the President and newly appointed Postmaster at his home, has arrived in this city and is a guest at the Executive Mansion. Among the prominent arrivals in this city are Governor Ward, of New Jersey; Lady Ousley, of England; Captain John Graham and Major Montgomery, of New York; James Cayler and Colonel F. E. McIlvaine are also in the city.

Mrs. Paul Gerard, wife of the brother-in-law of the late Portuguese Minister, was baptized a Catholic yesterday by Rev. Mr. Mackin, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's church. Mons. Gerard goes to New York himself in the course of a few days.

Fernando Wood is becoming quite pious. He goes to church every Sunday, and recently seems to have turned his attention to Catholicism. Fernando Wood and Senators Casserly and Johnson, besides nearly the entire diplomatic corps, attend St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, corner of Fifteenth and H streets.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1870.

NATIONAL COAST DEFENCES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, with an accompanying bill, relative to the acquisition of sites for national coast defences. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DONATION OF CAPTURED ORDNANCE.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., from the Military Committee, reported [illegible] authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridge's Battery Association at Chicago certain captured ordnance. Passed.

THE IRON-CLADS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for information as to the number and character of the iron-clads belonging to the navy of the United States, what they cost, by whom designed, by what officers their construction has been recommended and what is their present condition.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Committees of conference on the part of the Senate were appointed on the disagreements between the two houses on the Naval Deficiency and Military Academy bills, as follows:—On the former, Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Cragin and Casserly; on the latter, Messrs. Wilson, Schurz and Stockton.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., the bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Drake to allow the free transmission of newspaper exchanges through the mails, as at present.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., delivered an argument upon the necessity of various modifications of the bill in the event of its passage, so that the operations of the Agricultural Department in the circulation of valuable information might not be impeded and the department thus virtually destroyed. Provision was also necessary relating to the free transmission of the correspondence of the foreign governments and other matters. He regarded the franking privilege as a privilege not to members of Congress, but to the people to communicate freely with their representatives. It was one of the sources of political light and knowledge, and could not safely be abridged. The people were entitled to know what their representatives did here, and to know it at little cost. He suggested that the bill should be recommitted, with a view to being perfected by those of its friends who might be willing to lick it into shape.

The bill was then laid aside, and the unfinished business—the Mississippi bill—was taken up.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., in reply to the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), denied the assumption that the constitutional definition of a republican form of government progressed or changed with the times, claiming that the constitution was now, as heretofore, the supreme law of the States. He held that conditions could not be imposed upon a State, such as prohibitions of any change in the State constitution, without attacking the underlying principles of a republican government, that the majority shall rule or that the majority of the people of a State shall regulate their own institutions. He cited at length from various authorities upon constitutional law to show that the dangers of legislative usurpation had been foreseen by the founders of the government, and that the apprehensions there expressed were now being realized in the consequences of the revolutionary and violent reconstruction system of Congress.

Mr. MORTON said the construction put by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) upon the constitutional clause guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government would entirely destroy the provision. While denying to Congress the power to preserve its work, that Senator also denied the Congressional power to reconstruct; but if the clause referred to did not vest this power in Congress it had no meaning whatever.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., delivered a lengthy argument upon the relative powers of the federal and State governments, and proceeded to give his interpretation of a truly republican form of government, and pointed out the infringement thereof by the reconstruction policy of Congress.

At half-past five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1870.

PUBLIC LAND OFFICES.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Public Lands, offered a resolution to close the land office in any State where the unsold public lands do not exceed 10,000 acres, which was passed.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A question arose as to the order of business. Mr. Dawes wanted to go into committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, wanted to call up the Greene-Van Wyck contested election case, and Mr. Swann desired to dispose of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the imprisonment of Americans in Great Britain for political offences. The discussion occupied half an hour, but finally the latter subject got the preference on condition that it should be disposed of in the morning hour.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., asked and obtained leave to have printed in the *Globe* a statement which he had received of the grievances and sufferings of those political prisoners.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support of the resolution and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Willard when the subject was first up, about two weeks since.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., stated that Mr. Orth, who had reported the resolution, was unavoidably absent from the House to-day and would seek another opportunity of expressing his views on the matter.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, (dem.) of Montana, having five minutes before the close of the morning hour, used that time in replying to the remarks of Mr. Willard in eulogy of the Irish revolutionists.

About a dozen members asked and obtained permission to have speeches on the same subject printed in the *Globe*.

The resolution which calls on the President for information was then adopted.

THE GREEN-VAN WYCK CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then, at a quarter to two o'clock, took up the contested election case from the Eleventh Congressional district of New York, the resolutions reported by the committee being that George W. Greene, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Charles H. Van Wyck, the contestant, is.

The subject was discussed until half-past four o'clock, and went over until to-morrow without action.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y.—To regulate fees of attorneys, &c., in United States Courts.

By Mr. MORRELL, (rep.) of Pa.—Authorizing the payment of bounties to persons who were rejected as volunteers and immediately afterwards drafted and held to service.

The House then adjourned.

LABOR REFORM.

The Labor Movement in New Hampshire—Meeting in Concord—Speech of the Reform Candidate for Governor.

CONCORD, Feb. 16, 1870.

The labor reform party held the first campaign meeting to-night at Eagle Hall. The hall was densely filled, the galleries being filled by ladies. The Concord brigade band was in attendance. The meeting was called to order by John E. Watson, of Concord, who introduced Samuel Flint, the candidate for Governor, who addressed the meeting. The following is an abstract of his speech:—

When he accepted the nomination he expected the air to be full of lies. He *in toto* denied his connection with the Massachusetts Labor Reform League, as has been charged on him, and indulged in some strictures on the editorials of the Manchester *Mirror*. I begin with the declaration in our platform that labor is the sole creator of wealth and money produces nothing. Here various illustrations were given and he alluded to the position of Horace Greeley that capital is productive. We do not deny that capital in some of its forms is productive. The farmer has it in his farm, flocks and herds, and they may be productive capital. We say money produces nothing, and take our position and intend to fight it out on this line. It may be asked if this be true how do the rich live in luxury and increase in wealth without labor themselves? This is the great question that underlies this whole movement. We intend to show the working men and women that they are robbed by law. It seems clear that no man lives without work unless he lives on the labor of others. Every man must have the necessities of life. These are all produced by labor. Money never raised food or sawed a stick of timber. It does not increase, like animals or crops; it is utterly barren. It does sometimes increase in value for the benefit of bondholders to the great disadvantage or utter ruin of the laboring classes. How does a man live on his money? He don't live on it; he lives on your labor and mine. Where a man lives entirely on the income from money invested in bonds and stocks he lives on the labor of others, as much as if he were a pauper in the almshouse. So the working men and women in this and all other countries are supporting the extremes in society. We give to one the bare necessaries of life; to the other we furnish all the luxuries on earth. It is true the rich pay us for their luxuries while the paupers pay us nothing; but where do they get the money? They do not dig it from the earth or forge it in shops, unless, indeed, they happen to be forgers. It all comes from your labor and goes to the slaveholder by force, the leaders of fashion by custom and the bondholders by law. Here he spoke of the national bonds, the manner in which they were issued, how little real money was really paid for them. He said:—The legal tender notes of the government are declared to be legal tender for all debts with but two exceptions, neither two of which applies to the principal of a bond. It follows, then, that the principal was payable in the currency created by the act of February 25, 1862, but the bondholders claim it shall be paid in gold. Here is a deliberate attempt to cheat the workingmen in this country of more than one million dollars in gold. The bond question was treated still further in their fluctuations and illustrated by various applications to exchange, merchandise and contracts. If the bonds are payable in gold not more than half is honestly due. The bondholders are carrying things on in such a grand scale, such an immensity of villany, that it seems almost sublime. But the people are finding out the cheat and the bondholders are growing cautious. He noticed the change within two years in the public journals on the questions of the payment of bonds in gold, but they say payment in greenbacks is repudiation. Here the speaker gave an amusing illustration of digging out a fox hole and no fox at the end. Now let us follow the bondholders into the repudiation hole. If we borrow money and offer to pay the same in equal quantity and quality, the same amount in the same currency, is this repudiation? We offer to pay the bonds in this way, and some old hound bawls out "Repudiation!" and every little cur in the pack yelps in chorus. Let the bondholders beware and not provoke us too far. There is such a thing as repudia- [illegible] speaker claiming [illegible] was discussed, the banking question was considered, saying that if the banks in old times could have only issued bills to the amount of specie in the vaults then there would have been a specie basis. Take an old State bank; you will find it something different from the tabernacle that was shown to Moses on the mount. Do you want to return to such a state of things, especially when we consider that the bottom dropped out of these banks every ten years and people found to their sorrow there was no specie basis? The deposit of bonds and the national banking system was condemned as contributing to capital to the injury of honest industry. Our platform demands they be abolished. When money is plenty rates of interest are low; when scarce, high. It ought to teach our republican traders that we need extension instead of compression. The old federalist once said that we shall never have good times until a poor man is compelled to do a day's work for a sheep's head and pluck. This is what the landholders want now. More money is asked for the departments at Washington, and our taxes in most of our towns are growing higher and the means to pay harder. We want no more regions near the North Pole nor public lands given away to private corporations.

Many are the engines employed by our political inquisitions to wring money from our honest workingmen and make them shell out for the benefit of the extortionists. I shall say nothing on the policy of the tariff question, only that it operates like a sponge to absorb the products of labor and takes bread from the families of the workingmen. Here the necessity of a new party was treated on. Our democratic friends tell us their platform is all that we can desire. Our republican friends claim more. They say they have done more for the laboring classes than any other party that ever existed in the country and point to the past. We do not speak of the past. Good deeds in early life will not atone for crimes of riper years. The great question of the day is, What are these parties doing now? They talk well and promise fair; but by their fruits we know them, and we know that both parties are under the control of the bondholders, as the old parties were under the slaveholders. They have deposed "King Lash" and crowned "King Cash." He is ruling us with a rod of iron; we can't get rid of him by staying in either of the old parties. Workingmen cannot correct abuses in the old parties, because of dissensions and differences on measures or men. A house divided against itself cannot stand. They are willing for us to talk of labor reform if we only vote their ticket; but this union of workingmen of both parties reveals the handwriting on the wall and causes their countenances to change and their knees to smite together. You cannot cleanse a fountain by filtering the water below; you must go to the head, dig a new channel, open a new fountain of pure water. When scoundrels and fools get the control of a party the only way to reform it is to kill it. When the tree becomes rotten it is fit only to be thrown down and cast into the fire. This cannot be done as long as you vote the party ticket. You cannot vote for a villain without encouraging his dishonesty. I consider these good and sufficient reasons. If not the only, it is certainly the shortest way to reform. For twelve years past I have not voted the State ticket. He had felt alone, but now he felt as if he had a party he could work with. The address was received with considerable applause.

A letter was read from Alexander Troup, of New York Labor Reform, stating that a similar party would be formed in New York.

SMALLPOX IN WESTCHESTER.

Appearance of the Disease in Morrisania—Efforts for Its Exclusion from the Public Schools—The Scourge Ignored by the Health Authorities.

Despite the persistent efforts made by parents and officials in the town of Morrisania to suppress and withhold any information bearing on the existence of smallpox in their midst, it has at length leaked out that the dread disase has for some days prevailed in portions of Melrose and Mott Haven. There can hardly be any doubt that some of the medical faculty in the places named are cognizant of the presence of the disorder; but up to this time no instance has transpired where any physician has reported a single case to the town authorities. Such is the general disposition of the community to keep the matter quiet that it is impossible to ascertain any precise location of the disease or its extent, except the bare circumstance that both old and young have been attacked.

It is understood that children in whose families some of the members had been prostrated with the disorder have been attending without intermission certain of the schools, thereby endangering the health of almost the entire population. In order to check this disregard for common safety on the part of parents the principal of District School No. 1, of Mott Haven, sent a communication to the Board of Education at its last regular meeting, on Monday evening, calling attention to the fact that the disease had manifested itself in the immediate vicinity of that school. On motion, it was ordered "that the principal of each school be authorized to require satisfactory evidence of the vaccination of any scholar as a condition of his or her being admitted or remaining in said school." Strange as it may appear, the health authorities of the town have as yet adopted no perceptible means to prevent the spread of the disease.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Recommittal of the Special Sessions Bill.

Sharp Debate on the Funds for the Sectarian Schools.

CITY MATTERS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Election Bill Passed to a Third Reading.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1870.

THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL.

There was a good deal of flurry to-day in the Assembly caused by the motion of Mr. Flagg, of Troy, to recommit the Court of Special Sessions bill to the Committee on Cities, from which it was reported on Saturday. Mr. Flagg said that the bill was hurried through the committee without due consideration; in fact, he implied that it was done in indecent haste. Of course the motion met with strong opposition. Peter Mitchell was especially indignant that a member from Rensselaer county should interfere with New York affairs. He denied that there was any want of consideration in reporting the bill, and delivered himself pretty vehemently in favor of the bill, which, as you are aware, makes the jurisdiction on the bench of the Special Sessions Court common to all the police justices in future, instead of giving it exclusively to the judges from two districts—Dowling and Bixby. The bill, which was sent back to the committee to-day by a vote of 51 to 43, repeals the existing law giving this special jurisdiction to two justices only. A delegation from the police bench, consisting of Judges Hogan, Ledwith and Cox, were here last week to urge the passage of the repeal bill, and returned satisfied that their work was well done. But there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, as the result of the vote to recommit proves.

THE SENATORS ON THE FLOOR

while the vote was being taken on the motion numbered two—Genet and Norton. They were sent for in haste when the motion was introduced, and came down at once from their high perch in the Senate Chamber. They mingled among the members; they looked pale and agitated; they whispered threats against those who would dare to vote for a reconsideration of the bill. Norton was heard to say that no man who voted aye would get a chance to vote again at any future session. He made no bones about declaring the original bill a fraud, giving, as it does, to two members of the police courts an exclusive right, which, he claimed, was wholly undemocratic and unwarranted. Senator Norton was as warm as the tropics, but his caloric could not melt the icy hearts of the "ayes," and so the bill went back to the committee, to become the subject of further reflection.

MECHANICS' LIVES AND LIMBS.

Bergen's bill for the protection of life and limb to mechanics and laborers, which provided that the owners of buildings should be held penally responsible for any accident that might befall a workman while engaged on such building, fell through to-day for want of a sufficient vote. The opposition to it was undoubtedly based upon the penal clause, involving fine and imprisonment. In its other provisions the bill was unobjectionable. It was one of the many pieces of legislation which emanated from the Workingmen's Labor Assembly lately held here.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

In the Senate the bill that was last night introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to provide for the setting aside of an amount of money equal to twenty per cent of the excise fund of 1868, for the purpose of sustaining sectarian schools, was up in debate upon motion of Senator Creamer to refer it to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The debate on the motion was very bitter, and so angry were Senators that they travelled outside of the motion and entered fiercely into the merits of the bill. For the past month innumerable petitions have been introduced in both houses in favor of the repeal of the bill, and it is stated that something like a hundred thousand names have been annexed to them.

CREAMER ON THE FLOOR.

Senator Creamer held that the outcry against this appropriation of money for the purpose of educating the poor children of New York who are now unwilling to attend the regular school, because of their [illegible] dislike to associate with the children [illegible] those schools, was a mean [illegible] and indicated the growth of a most dangerous [illegible] unfeeling sentiment. He appealed to Senators to remember that the money paid by the city of New York to the school fund of the State had been always a generous share of that fund, and that in this case the city proposed to raise this money and ask no assistance from the rest of the State. Every New York Senator was in favor of this bill, and he thought these remonstrances were of such a petty character as to warrant their reference to a committee on obscene literature. The Senator spoke, as he always does, ably, earnestly and eloquently, and while evincing great feeling and much bitterness, he still held back his anger with rare command. Senators Woodin and Chapman replied, and both spoke of the respectable names on the petitions, and insisted that this sectarian appropriation was the first step towards the entire overthrow of the most perfect system of public schools in the world. During the debate the time for executive session came, and this most interesting question went over for the day.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The evening session of the Assembly was as amusing as a theatre when a light comedy is on the stage. Kiernan's bill regulating the election of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, which has been published in the HERALD, was on the tapis, and the discussion made the fur fly. Speaker Hitchman, J. H. White and others opposed the bill with a whole flood of amendments, some only of which were passed. Kiernan defended his position gallantly and fought his opponents with his armor on. He talked like a man who knew that he was right. His opponents were equally vehement and denunciatory. Altogether there was not a pleasanter time for the listeners on the Assembly floor this session. The result, however, was quite adequate to the eloquence and the fun. The bill went to a third reading—a triumph for its friends and confusion to its enemies. No one expected that the night session would have been delivered of so much genuine enjoyment as the debate upon the bill developed.

ALTERATION OF THE MAP OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Burns' bill making alterations in the map or plan of the city of New York, which was introduced in the Assembly to-day and referred to the Committee on Cities, provides for the extension of Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from Eleventh avenue, in a straight line, to the Hudson river, under the direction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as in other cases; the width of said streets to be the same as those portions east of Eleventh avenue.

THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. Kiernan's bill to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend its tracks, provides that said company may construct an additional track from their present track at Twenty-third street, to First avenue; also through First and Second avenues, from Twenty-third street to Houston street; thence, with a single track, through Houston street to Forsyth street, thence through Forsyth street to Grand street, thence with an additional track to Christie street, thence through Allen and Forsyth streets to Division street, thence with double track to the Bowery. Also a double track from Pearl street through Chatham street and Printing House square to Spruce street and from Chatham street to Broadway. Also a single track from Peck slip, through Front street, to Burling slip; thence through Burling slip to South street, through South street to Peck slip. Also double track through First avenue from Twenty-third street to Harlem river; double track from First avenue through 126th street to Second avenue; double track in Ninety-second street from Second avenue to the East river. Also double tracks on Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between First and Third avenues. Also double track through New Bowery to Pearl street. The said company are to make compensation to the city for the rights conferred, the amount to be determined by three commissioners, to be appointed by the Supreme Court.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Loan Commissioners.—Royal Corbin, Clinton county; Reuben C. Robie, Steuben county; Alexander Stephens, Steuben county; Henry H. Huntington, Schuyler county; James H. Miller, Rensselaer county; Hiram D. Hull, Rensselaer county; Chauncey Matthews, Herkimer county; William M. Mosher, Herkimer county; Richard Cottrell, Clinton county.

Buffalo Police Commissioners.—Harmon S. Cutting, Robert H. Best, Ralph Courter.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb 15, 1870.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MURPHY—Authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money to pay liabilities.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Reorganizing the Brooklyn Park Commissioners.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to improve highways in Yonkers and East Chester.

Altering the map of New York.

Relative to the appointment of marshals in the city of New York.

Aiding the Boys' and Girls Lodging House of the Children's Aid Society of New York.

The Senate agreed to go into executive session at one o'clock.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. CREAMER moved to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the bill repealing the act allowing excise moneys to be appropriated to sectarian schools, and the same be referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Mr. CREAMER said the bill referred to New York, and therefore ought to go to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Mr. WOOD said the language of the act was such that the Judiciary Committee ought to decide on it as a legal question.

Mr. MURPHY admitted that the language was ambiguous, but he did not regard it as a legal question, nor did he think this a sectarian matter. The money was given to all denominations.

Mr. WOODIN was not particular as to the committee, but he wanted action. If the bill was not passed this session it would be asked for at the next. There was a feeling in the State that the money raised for educational purposes was diverted to sectarian schools. It was regarded as an attack on the common school system.

Mr. CREAMER thought there ought to be a committee on obscene literature, to which to refer matters emanating from hypocritical religious cant—this spirit of minding other people's business, which seems to actuate the people of the western section of the State—as to how the poor, ragged children of New York shall be educated, or as to whether any money shall be appropriated out of the city treasury to take them out of the streets and educate them. He thought they would be better engaged if they would call for an amendment of the laws in relation to taxation, by which all the counties of this State escape from paying their proper share and put more than one-half the entire taxation of the State upon the counties of New York and Kings.

Mr. WOODIN responded in defence of the petitioners in this matter, who, he said, were the peers of the Senator. He concluded with expressing his satisfaction with having the bill take any direction. He believed the whole question would come up at another time.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved that the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies be discharged from further consideration of petitions on the subject and that the same be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to—14 to 13.

The question was then on Mr. Creamer's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

The Senate, without disposing of the question, went into executive session.

On reopening the doors, on motion of Mr. TWEED, both bill and petitions relative to appropriating excise moneys to sectarian schools were referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to the Croton Aqueduct Company.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Authorizing the Second Avenue Railroad Company of New York to extend their track.

By Mr. JACOBS—To provide for reorganizing the Brooklyn Park Commissioners.

By Mr. JERRED—To charter the city of Rome.

By Mr. MADDOX—Authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to regulate the employment of the conductors and drivers of street cars in that city.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Establishing a stage route from the foot of Cortlandt street to East Thirty-fourth street, East river.

By Mr. BLAIR—Amending the act incorporating the Working Women's Protective Union of New York.

By Mr. BURNS—Altering the map of New York.

By Mr. HENNESSY—The Eight Hour law.

By Mr. O. MURPHY—Amending the act relative to the collection of arrears of personal taxes in New York.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the Brooklyn charter.

By Mr. MADDOX—Amending the charter of the Industrial School Association of Williamsburg.

By the SPEAKER—Authorizing the Park Presbyterian church of New York and the Yorkville Presbyterian church to unite, and, on his motion, the bill was read and passed.

By Mr. BLAIR—Amending an act for the further protection of female employés in the city of New York.

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS COURT BILL.

Mr. FLAGG moved that the bill placing the Special Sessions Court in New York under the old law be committed to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. MITCHELL inquired at whose request the motion was made.

Mr. BURNS stated that he had been requested by several parties in New York to be heard on this bill.

Mr. MITCHELL stated that the gentleman who had introduced this bill was absent, and he (Mr. Mitchell) had intended to move to lay the bill aside when it came up for a third reading. He then proceeded to denounce the court as at present organized, and claimed the bill was a proper one.

Mr. HUSTED opposed the motion to recommit. There had been no undue haste in this matter. The bill had been fully discussed in committee of the whole House and had been ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WHITE insisted that there were good reasons why the bill should be recommitted.

The SPEAKER called attention to the fact that he forty [illegible] of this bill that it had, by some [illegible]

Mr. FIELD moved the [illegible] take precedence over Flagg's motion, which was ordered.

Mr. KIERNAN, before voting, stated that this bill had been reported under an agreement upon it by the New York delegation, and he regarded the motion as coming with bad grace from the gentleman from Rensselaer (Mr. Flagg), in the absence of the gentleman who presented the bill. He thought the most proper course to pursue, both as regards etiquette and Parliamentary usage, was to lay aside the bill until the gentleman having it directly in charge was present.

Mr. Flagg's motion to recommit the bill was carried—51 to 43.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the revised statutes relative to Supervisors preparing lists for jurors, except in New York and Kings counties.

To enable the American and Foreign Bible Society to consolidate with the American Baptist Society.

Chartering the Ministers and Elders' Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Long Island.

Amending the charter of the New York City Mission and Tract Society.

Recess to half-past seven P. M.

Evening Session.

CANVASSERS AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

The House, in committee, took up the bill providing for the election of canvassers and inspectors of elections.

Mr. HITCHMAN (the Speaker) moved as a substitute for the first section, that the officers in New York, except municipal officers, judges, &c., shall be elected at the general election in November, and the others at the charter election.

Mr. KIERNAN opposed this amendment, claiming that the bill as it was protected the purity of the ballot box.

Mr. HITCHMAN said that if he could at this time move an amendment to the title of the bill he would make it read, "An act to encourage fraudulent voting in New York." He then went on to denounce the fraudulent voting in New York, saying there were men there who voted at every election twice, thrice—yes, twenty times.

A motion to report progress was rejected.

Mr. HITCHMAN'S motion was then lost.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved that the Board of Supervisors appoint the inspectors and canvassers for the next election. He was opposed to allowing the old officers to act or to having the Police Commissioners appoint them, and he proceeded to state how illegally these officers had acted in the past.

Mr. KIERNAN said the cat was now out of the bag, and proceeded to denounce the majority of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. HITCHMAN said he was willing to give the appointing power to the judges of the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. HUSTED said it did him good to hear these confessions of great frauds in the city of New York by both wings of the democratic party. But as to the bill he didn't see anything in it which was designed to benefit the republican party in the least.

Mr. BERGEN spoke at length, denouncing the corruptions in New York and attributing them to the Registry law of 1865, which placed the elective machinery in the hands of a partisan Police Commission.

Mr. WHITE blamed the judges of New York for discharging persons arrested as repeaters. As to these inspectors, it was an important question as to who shall act as inspectors at the next election. There were now at least sixty of these officers who are illegally acting as inspectors. But the great trouble was in the magistrates discharging repeaters after arrest and before they were got to the station house.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. JACOBS, reported progress.

In the House, on motion of Mr. KIERNAN, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Main street, Brooklyn, bill was ordered to a third reading.

ANOTHER ULSTER COUNTY MURDER.

A Negro Splits His Employer's Skull Open With an Axe.

The quiet little town of Plattekill, Ulster county, was yesterday thrilled by the commission of a most wanton and brutal murder, and taking into consideration the population of Ulster county, and their generally quiet pastoral mode of life, it seems as though that section of the country was gaining a most unenviable notoriety.

In the course of a slight dispute yesterday afternoon between Daniel A. Hasbrouck, a farmer, residing at Plattekill, and a negro servant in his employ, the latter became very much exasperated and some harsh words followed, when the negro seized an axe which was lying near and struck Mr. Hasbrouck on the head, splitting it open and killing him almost instantly. The negro was arrested.

Charles O. Faxon, formerly well known as a member of the editorial profession in the Southwest, died at Clarksville, Tenn., recently. He was connected with the Chattanooga *Rebel* during the war, and afterwards became the leading political writer of the Louisville *Courier*. He was a brother of the late Henry C. Faxon, of the Buffalo press.

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EUROPE.

The English Parliamentary Session—Party, Finance and Fenianism.

Dress Fashions in Rome and the Teams and "Turnouts" of the American Prelates.

THE LATEST MURDER IN PARIS.

ENGLAND.

The Session of Parliament—Its Probable Results—Ministers on the Stump—The Financial Minister—Falsehoods of English Journalism—The Papal Edict Against Fenianism.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1870.

If there is any truth in the old saying that "coming events cast their shadows before," neither the Ministers of the crown nor those who oppose them in Parliament are likely to have what in your country would be called "a good time of it" for the next six months. There is one thing—one subject, I should rather say—upon which politicians of all classes are of one mind, and that is, the great number of questions upon which legislation is earnestly needed. These of course include the Irish land laws, the poor laws, our educational system, our military administration, various colonial difficulties, vote by ballot, the permissive sale of liquors, besides several minor topics. The business of those who have to legislate for the empire will be to make an end of most of these questions and settle them finally. But how is it to be done when there are but six months for work, while in those six months there are nearly five weeks of holidays (two weeks at Easter and three at Whitsuntide), besides one full holiday (Saturday) and one half holiday (Wednesday) every week? The fact is that the British Parliament, like a man who regulates his time badly, almost invariably attempts to do too much, and therefore as invariably does too little. The legislative machine is not equal to getting over more than one good piece of legislation in the session. Last year it accomplished the Irish Church bill, but it really did nothing else—nothing, at least, that was worthy of the name of legislation for a great empire.

Since the close of last session England has been legislating by discussion, so to speak. The people have been writing up and writing down their respective ideas of what is good and what bad for the country. The result is not very plain to those who don't look beyond the surface; but still there is a result; of that there can be no doubt. And many believe the result is not favorable towards Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. The French have a proverb which says, the man who excuses himself accuses himself. Now for the last six or seven weeks every Minister and other official who has spoken at any public assembly or meeting has had very much the same thing to say. The keynote of every speech made by Ministers on the stump has been to make excuses for what they are about to do as well as for what they have done. This, if it shows nothing else, evinces a conviction, or something very like it, that Mr. Gladstone's party and politics are not so strong nor so popular by a very large measure as they used to be. In plain language, it seems that the Gladstone Ministry was raised to the summit of popularity when it passed the Irish Church bill, and that since then it has been decreasing in that popularity very greatly. A better, more able or more thoroughly honest Minister than Mr. Gladstone has never been at the head of affairs in England. But of his following no one can say as much. Mr. Lowe is about as fit to be Chancellor of the Exchequer as he is to be an archbishop, while the only qualifications Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, Mr. Cardwell, the War Secretary, and Mr. Childers, of the Admiralty, have for their respective offices is that they know so very little about them that their minds are like blank paper, and that if they have learned nothing good they have not put away any previously conceived false ideas. The only really great man among the Ministers always excepting the Premier, is Mr. Bright. That gentleman's speeches during the recess show how thoroughly convinced he is that the English Parliament can only get over one really great measure at a time, and that if a Ministry are in earnest about reconstructing the half destroyed political machinery of a nation they must take time. All this is the almost [illegible] opinion throughout the great mass of middle class Englishmen—I cannot say the same of other Ministers. They seem, one and all, to have taken each to himself the credit of the great success of last year. The triumph of the Irish Church bill was certainly a great one; but it was due entirely to the merits of the case. Public opinion had long ago been very decided that the Irish Church was an anomaly and an injustice, a source of perpetual irritation and national quarrelling that must be swept away. Even among the most bigoted of tories and the most ultra of Anglicans the arguments used against Mr. Gladstone's bill for disestablishment and disendowment were mere pleadings *ad misere cordiam*. It is true that great credit is due to the Prime Minister for the elasticity with which he avoided every home blow aimed at his pet measure; and almost as much do Lord Granville and his able coadjutor, Lord Kimberly, deserve praise for the way they manipulated the House of Lords. But still the passing of the bill was chiefly due to its own merits and to the deeply rooted and loudly expressed opinion that the public had formed concerning it.

But it is not so now. Every measure that will come before Parliament during the session that commences on the 8th of February has its many supporters and its many opponents. You know what John Bull is. He must and he will ventilate his own peculiar opinions, and will listen to no one else. Even in the liberal camp—even at the Reform Club, which is the headquarters of the liberal army—it is almost impossible to get two men to utter the same opinions upon any one of the leading measures that are to be brought before Parliament during the next few months. Mention the Irish land question, and it would take more than your ten fingers to reckon up the opinions totally at variance with one another that are broached upon the question, and not only broached but stoutly argued. Remember, I am only speaking of liberals. On the next important measure, the National Education bill, there are, it is true, only two different ways of thinking, but the two parties—the secularists and the denominationalists—are as violently opposed the one to the other as the religious opinions of Henry Ward Beecher are to those of Pope Pius the Ninth. It is the same with the ballot, the various colonial questions, and the poor laws. In a word, there is not one split but there are many splits in the liberal camp, and I fear the result will be, when the day of battle comes, not one upon which the army can congratulate itself.

This state of affairs is not surprising. If ever there was a public man who has made a mess of what he had to do that man is Robert Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The liberal party are angry with Mr. Gladstone for having not only put into that most important post a person utterly unfit to hold it, but also for not dismissing him now that his incapacity has been proved. Moreover, they are annoyed at the amount of humbug with which some of the other Ministers attempt to bolster up the acts of this gentleman. Last week Mr. W. E. Forster, Vice President of the Privy Council, met his constituents at Bradford and gave, in a kind of optimist manner, an account of his stewardship. As a matter of course he praised all and everything the administration had done, and among other acts the remission of what he was pleased to call the only remaining tax upon corn, namely, the one shilling per quarter duty. Now the plain, unvarnished truth about this tax is as follows:—The shilling of which he speaks was not so much a tax upon corn as a kind of fee for registration of the imports of grain into the United Kingdom. Mr. Forster spoke of it as a great movement in the cheapening of bread. Now a quarter of wheat is calculated on the average to produce ninety-six ordinary loaves of bread. The shilling that has been reduced in the duty, or rather the registration, is composed of twelve pence or forty-eight farthings. It does not need one to be well read in political economy to be able to demonstrate that after the corn has passed from the merchant to the flour dealer, from the latter to the baker, and from the baker to the consumer the general public can derive very little—so little that it would take a strong magnifying glass to see it—benefit from a deduction in price which amounts to something less than half a farthing per average loaf of bread. And yet to hear or to read Mr. Forster's speech the other day any one would imagine that the workingman had made at least a couple of pence gain upon this vaunted financial measure of Mr. Robert Lowe's budget.

Another—a more general but not a less certain—reason makes many persons think that the days of the present Ministry, as now constituted, will not be very long in the land. One of the national failings—the national peculiarities, perhaps, would be the better word—is that in politics, as in other matters, the English people lean first very much to the one side and then quite as much to the other. There is no more certain sign that the pendulum will shortly swing to the right than when we see it at the extreme limit on the left. Now, there have been a couple or so of very prosperous administrations under the liberals, and, as a whole, opinions and manners have been altogether and thoroughly liberal; therefore, according to my theory, it is about time for the pendulum to swing towards conservatism. Even the liberal papers say that the time for the destruction has passed away, and that it is now desirable to reconstruct where there has been knocking down. But, as they understand reconstruction, it can never be carried out with profit to this country except by a liberal Ministry. This, as a matter of course, the conservative party deny, and say that it is their mission, and only theirs, to build up the new [illegible] that our changed position requires. And they have this advantage over the liberal party—they are united very firmly together. If there is a change in the Ministry and if Mr. Gladstone has to suffer a defeat in Parliament the fault will lay in the variety of opinions and the impossibility of working together among his followers.

British journalism has lately had a very severe snub, and that, too, upon a question which it has hitherto boasted as being one of its most invulnerable points. There is no subject upon which your English editor is more given "to improve the occasion" than when he finds even the smallest of pegs on which he can hang a lecture respecting the American press. For many weeks past the Londoners have been greatly edified by the special correspondents of the different newspapers, writing from Rome respecting the Ecumenical Council. Some very astounding stories have from time to time appeared respecting the sayings and doings of the fathers of the Council, many of which we have been utterly unable to credit, but had no means of contradicting. Latterly, however, the *Pall Mall Gazette* (one of the loudest of the English papers on the abuse of American journalism) published an account of what had taken place inside the Council Hall of the Vatican, which outdid anything that had yet appeared. In due course the paper went to Rome, and at Rome was read by the Earl of Denbigh, a well known and universally esteemed nobleman, a man to whom it would be next to impossible to say the thing that is not. His Lordship took the trouble to investigate the matter, and here is the result of his inquiries, in a letter which he very properly wrote from Rome to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The pill which the latter had to swallow must have been a very bitter one:—

The *Pall Mall Gazette* lately contained a graphic and startling account of a scene which your correspondent at Rome declared to have taken place in the Council Chamber. Bishop Strossmayer is therein depicted as uttering "burning words" against the Jesuits, and "stigmatizing both their system and their doctrines;" pointing them out, moreover, as "the source of all the misfortunes of the Church," &c. A description is then given of the astonishment of the assembled Fathers, the calmness of the general of the Jesuits, and words of his are then quoted in which he "deplores the excesses of the *Civilta*" (a periodical edited by Fathers of the Society of Jesus), and confesses that he has no power to moderate its language, &c. Now, the absurdities of this relation were very evident to any one who was at all well informed; but, in order to put it to the test, I read the article over to several bishops who had been present, and to the father general himself, with whom I am acquainted. They one and all expressed their amazement at such a statement and declared it as an unqualified untruth from beginning to end. Not only did the bishop never speak against the Jesuits, but neither he nor any other speaker has so much as mentioned them. This I was assured by all. The bishop was not called to order for any excess of language, but because he was thought to be wandering from the immediate question before them. To conclude, the father general gave me authority to declare that he had never used any such expressions as those imputed to him. I think it right to warn the English public, through you, that little or nothing beyond the names of the speakers is allowed to transpire beyond the walls of the Council Chamber, and there are many inventive geniuses at work to hoax those who seek for further information. The correspondents of the English Protestant press have been remarkable for their infelicity of invention and their inaccuracies, and some of the English bishops declared to me that they did not think the London *Times* had, so far, narrated one true story connected with the Council. I have ventured to write thus at length in the interest of truth, believing that your desire would be to correct any misstatements that may have appeared in your columns. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
DENBIGH.

So much for the romances and inventions of the British special correspondent.

Talking of Rome reminds me that the following announcement appeared in the *Weekly Register* of this morning, and must prove a settler to some of our Fenian friends. The *Weekly Register* is a Roman Catholic paper, of liberal, but not Fenian, politics, published in London, and of great authority among both Irishmen and Catholics. It reads:—

CONDEMNATION OF FENIANISM.—We are enabled to state that within a week the Holy Father has taken means to make known to all the Christian world that the Fenians, whether in the United States or in Ireland, are expressly included in the anathema of the Church against all secret societies organized against the Church and constituted governments. This puts an end to the sophistry by which certain clerical abettors of Fenianism have hitherto endeavored to justify their own conduct in openly siding with the Fenians. Henceforth any priest who does so will come directly and immediately under the condemnation of the Holy See, and must, therefore, we presume, cease to perform sacerdotal functions, and all practical Catholics must cease to read or encourage the Fenian publications.

FASHION IN EUROPE.

Grand Sacerdotal Dress Display in Rome—How the Council Prelates "Show Off" in Costume—The American Bishops, Their Teams and Turnouts—The Lambs of the Vatican and Lambs on the Corso.

ROME, Jan. 31, 1870.

All Rome, by which is meant fashionable Rome and the hosts of foreigners sojourning in the Eternal City, have thronged the Via Nomentana—Porta Pia—bound for the pretty basilica of St. Agnese *fuori le Mure* and the Catacombs, a short distance from the church, from an early hour this morning—this being the feast of St. Agnes—until sunset. Fashion did not go out at that hour to see the pretty ceremony of dressing the two lambs, whose wool is reserved for making the pallium for metropolitans or archbishops of Mother Church, but whose flesh is consumed by the nuns who take care of them while raising wool for the [illegible] had her carriage [illegible], just as the fathers had finished their lunch after their session in the Vatican this forenoon, which lasted four hours and a half.

The splendid Via was thronged with all kinds of vehicles and costumes. The American bishops were out in force. Archbishop Kendrick and chaplain occupied a small brougham. The Archbishop of Cincinnati was in a closed carriage, with Bishops Eder, Lamy and Apostolic Vicar Gibbons. Bishop Wood sat next to Bishop Bagley, and had for *vis-à-vis* Bishops Conroy and Shanahan. The Archbishop of New York and Father McNierney were all alone in a fine open carriage; both looked remarkably well; the latter is increasing in flesh, and will be a subject of great pleasure to his old friends in New York when he returns. The Right Rev. Bishop of Hartford wore no insignia of his high office—was arrayed in heavy overcoat and had on a stovepipe hat, and occupied a corner in a small, two-horse carriage. Bishop H. Lunt was on foot, and wore an overcoat and a low crowned Kossuth hat; no one would take him to be a bishop; his most intimate friends wouldn't know him; but I knew him too well to fail to recognize him; he walked the whole way out and seemed to enjoy the great pedestrian feat. Bishops Quinlan and St. Palais had on their uniforms and were in a small coach. The Bishop of Brooklyn and the Bishop of Burlington were in civilian's costume. The day was charming, and all seemed to enjoy the drive along the road not far from where—according to Livy—Hannibal made his celebrated reconnoissance and threw a spear over the walls of the proud capital of the world.

High Life in Paris—The Tuileries Ball—Its Show and Incidents—Scene in the Supper Room—What Napoleon Wore—Eugenie's Dress—The Music—Silks and Court Trains Against Revolution—Juvenile Military Guests—The Demi-Monde in Opposition.

PARIS, Jan. 31, 1870.

Wednesday the first ball at the Tuileries came off with great *éclat*. Five thousand invitations had been issued, as you have been specially informed.

At midnight the Salle des Maréchaux was crowded. Supper was then served in the Galerie de Diane.

The Emperor wore the uniform of a general of division; he has forsaken the short *culotte*.

For the sake of the fair sex I must give you the dress worn by the Empress, which is also an innovation—long green skirt, covered with a shorter skirt of white mousseline, with gold sprigs, the border of which was trimmed with brown fur.

M. Henri Chevreau, in the dress of a Senator, was a centre of attraction. The new Préfet of the Seine will soon chase all regret from the minds of M. Haussmann's former admirers.

Strauss is no longer monarch of the orchestra. Waldteuffel directed in the Salle des Maréchaux and Desgranges in the Galérie de la Paix the army of musicians. Some imagined that the resignation of Strauss would cause irreparable loss, but in everything in this world there are always persons ready to supply a vacancy. Parisians are either the most courageous or the most frivolous people in the world. Here we are, all sitting on a case of radical gunpowder strong enough to blow the empire into the "middle of next week." I met a man yesterday on the Boulevard des Capucines, who implored of me to tell him when there would be the *coup d'état*. What *coup d'état?* The *coup d'etat*, which must come; "the Irreconcilables are undermining the country." When he said so his face became ghastly. His opinion, pleasingly varied with that of socialism and revolution, is shared by nearly all Parisians, except those who feel that the country is in a fair way to obtain the most liberal measures. Yet there have never been so many balls as at present, and the expenditure for toilets exceeds in extravagance that of former seasons.

At the Tuileries everything was of the most sumptuous kind. The skirt of the dress worn by the Princess de Metternich, which was of white tulle, with real camellias and lace, cost 1,500f. That of the Marquise de Gallifet was equally costly. As for the ladies of the burgeoisie, they tried to outdo one another in extravagance. With regard to the gentlemen who, at the Court ball, were obliged to appear in Court suits, it is a statistical fact that upwards of two hundred were hired.

The courtyard of the palace presented the appearance of a bivouac. Large fires were lighted to keep warm the thousands of domestics shivering in the cold without doors, while their masters were enjoying themselves in the brilliantly lighted *salons*. At one o'clock in the morning refreshments and punch were served out, and the occupants of the yard "smiled around."

Twelve pupils of the College of St. Cyr were invited to the ball. They came up in charge of an officer. Sleeping accommodation was provided for them in the palace, and after a substantial breakfast in the morning, they returned to college. The ball passed off with more than usual success.

Those more partial to good dinners than to dancing may be interested to know the dinners given by the Comte Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are the best in Paris—the *crème de la crème*. The race between the Parisian *noblesse* and the American aristocracy is carried to such an extent that the budgets of both will have a terrible hole before the end of the season. As for the old legitimists' party and the Orleanists they jog along quietly.

There is another curious fact connected with Parisian society. The *demi-monde* has entered the lists. The ladies of that delightful world, who, of course, are possessed of personal charms of the highest order, not only monopolize for their evening receptions, which are given with a total disregard of cost—the youth of the day, but actually those of maturer age. Grave Senators and others, supposed to be serious, crowd the *salons* of the *demi-monde* and vie with their younger lords of the creation to obtain a patronizing glance from those who, before the world became fast through the introduction of steam and electricity, would have been considered of most questionable reputation.

I dropped in last night to the Théâtre du Chatelet. The "Paris Revue" is drawing crowded houses. It is splendidly put on the stage. The arrival of the railway train at the station de l'Ouest is life itself. The scene is the most natural I ever witnessed on any stage. The apotheosis is magnificent. I doubt if anything was ever produced of a more brilliant kind at Drury Lane—that realm of pantomime, fairy transformation scenes. The ballet is also remarkably good; and as for the legs, they would, as the Irishman said, "wheedle the birds down from the bushes." The Egyptian *fêtes* and the Suez Canal were of course hailed with immense applause. A lady with a dark complexion, who is announced in the bills with a name utterly beyond my powers of orthography, and who sang a French song without foreign accent, is credibly supposed to be an Egyptian, imported expressly for the season. A Frenchman at my elbow told a party of his friends that he knew for a fact that it was the case. If my memory serves me correctly, I fancy I have heard the same lady, announced as Orelliano, while months since at the Alcazar, or some other *café chantant*. Mr. and Miss Magilton, the grotesque dancers, drew down rapturous applause. I am not sure whether they hail from America or England, but the Parisians shout "*Ah, Voilà les Anglais.*" Wherever they come from, they are first rate. Montrouge, Ambroise, and other theatrical notorieties well sustain their former reputation. As for the ladies, it is impossible to make any selection. There is an *embarras* of beauty and talent. Celine Montaland, acknowledged to be the prettiest woman in Paris, is as handsome as ever. I went into the theatre with some remnants of a heart; I left it without a shred. So, in deference to the feelings of a man without a heart, I trust you will excuse my writing more on this subject.

FRANCE.

The Murder in the Faubourg St. Honoré—Francis Lathauvers, His Knife and Victim.

Galignani's Messenger and other Paris journals contain details of the murder committed in Paris on Friday, January 28. It appears that M. Lombart, formerly Consul General for France in India, resided with his wife at No. 80 Faubourg St. Honoré. They had a Belgian footman, named Francis Lathauvers. On the afternoon of Friday, about half-past five o'clock, he went into the kitchen, and, addressing the cook, said, "Are you satisfied with me? Do you believe that I am a drunkard?" The cook replied that she was not his mistress, and that she had no right to express any opinion about him. As he went away he said, "I shall now go and ask my mistress if she is satisfied with my services." What happened immediately after it is difficult to ascertain, but all the available reports state that Lathauvers rushed into the room where Madame Lombart and her husband, who is paralyzed, were sitting, and cut his mistress' throat with a knife so desperately that he nearly severed the head from the body. M. Lombard was unable, on account of his infirmity, to give his wife any assistance, but he alarmed the household by his cries. The lady's maid endeavored to arrest the murderer, and her he also wounded dangerously. He then rushed into the room where the cook was and attempted to murder her, but she resisted him so strongly that she escaped with some severe wounds about the arms and hands. The cries of the women aroused the cook of the Viscountess de Fitzjames, who, with another domestic, rushed into the place where the footman was attacking the cook. He then fell on the Viscountess' servant, but, after a fierce struggle, he was disarmed. The alarm was then widely spread, and Lathauvers was arrested. He suddenly became quite calm, and followed the *sergent de ville* without having made the slightest resistance. Up to this moment Madame Lombart's assassination was not known to any one, not even to her husband, who had become insensible; and it was only when M. Ludet, the Commissary of Police, proceeded to make an examination that the corpse was found in the middle of the room lying in a pool of blood. It would appear that Madame Lombart, in spite of her age—fifty-five years—struggled violently with her assailant, for it was proved that she bit both his forefingers. A large mirror was broken to pieces, several buttons from the murderer's dress strewed the floor and his hands had been severely bitten. The throat remained attached to the body only by the cervical vertebræ.

The prisoner, on being examined, related the most minute details of the crime. He was so calm and collected that when he arrived at the station in the Rue d'Anjou he asked for water to wash his hands. When he was pressed to explain the motive of the act, he said that his mistress had said he had stolen a bottle, that he would not allow her to say such a thing, and that he therefore cut her throat. He had also, he said, heard Felicie (the cook) say that he was a thief, and she, too, deserved to die. He stated that as he was taking a lamp into the bedroom he took up the carving knife from the table, which was laid ready for dinner. Madame Lombart was seated by the fire doing some wool work. He put down the lamp on the mantelpiece, and asked his mistress whether she still thought he drank her wine. Madame Lombart replied, "Now, Francis, go to bed quietly; you know you are not fit to be up." Thereupon he rushed upon her with the knife, and in a few moments she was stretched lifeless on the floor. He then ran to the kitchen, where the scene above described took place.

The knife with which the murder was committed was made by a Sheffield firm, the name of which is engraved on its blade.

THE GUILLOTINE.

Does Sensation Remain After Decapitation?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TELEGRAPH:—

Having had fifty-five years of medical experience, and having during that long period witnessed the agony of death under a great variety of circumstances, I feel naturally very much interested in the instructive discussions on the subject of "Sensation after decapitation" which have appeared in your columns. In a conversation which I held forty years ago with the late Sir Astley Cooper on this subject, that great surgeon related to me that while a student in Paris during "The Reign of Terror" he had witnessed the execution of a young woman. Immediately the head fell it was seized by the hair by the executioner, who held it up and exclaimed, "Behold the head of a malignant!" and at this moment Sir Astley said he distinctly perceived a blush diffused over the entire face of the victim. He felt convinced that there was a momentary consciousness, but only for a moment, for the next instant the ashy pallor of death succeeded. I agreed with him in opinion; for the intense excitement of feeling produced by the incumbent expectation of death would gorge the brain with blood, and an exceptional nervous tension of the grey substance would be induced sufficient to maintain thought for a few seconds, but no longer; for without the stimulus of blood the condition of the brain is that of a discharged Leyden phial, detached from the electric conductor.

About the period of this conversation with Sir Astley I performed a number of experiments with a view to facilitate the slaughter of animals for food. A quart of air injected by means of a blowpipe into the heart of a calf instantly stopped the circulation of the blood, and the animal fell to the ground senseless as if shot in the heart or brain. The butcher was convinced of the superior efficacy and humanity of this kind of death, but objected to the thereby diminished whiteness of the veal. Without a constant supply of the vital fluid the brain faints and is unconscious. Even before the celebrated physiological investigations on the functions of the nervous system, conducted by Sir Charles Bell, Magendie, Marshall Hall, Brown Sequard, and others, surgical pathology supplied numerous facts to show that pressure on the spinal cord above the origin of the phrenic nerve paralyzed the diaphragm, arrested respiration, and, consequently, circulation, and caused sudden and perfect death. While in Spain, fifty years ago, I have frequently seen the tormented bull, in full career, instantly killed by the matador, who penetrated with the point of his sword the spinal marrow between the first vertebra and the occiput, and the raging animal instantly turned over on his back senseless. Reasoning from these facts I come to the same conclusion as those of your correspondents who consider the guillotine as an eligible mode of inflicting the penalty of death, and that all the speculations as to subsequent torture arise from a morbid desire to pander to an absurd sensationalism. I am, sir, with much esteem, your obedient servant,
D. O. E.
NICE, Alpes Maritimes, Jan 25, 1870.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The city of Rotterdam is to have a bridge over the river Meuse 1,500 feet in length.

The council of war that has existed at Wilna since the Polish insurrection has been dissolved by order of the Czar.

The Russian police has discovered another political conspiracy, the principal agents of which are in France, Austria and Switzerland.

An anonymous pamphlet has appeared in Madrid entitled "Spain in 1870," in which General Prim is praised far above Monck and Washington.

On the demand of the Turkish government several Bulgarian chiefs have been arrested at Bucharest, charged with fomenting fresh troubles in Bulgaria.

The strike among the miners at Waldenberg has finished by 7,000 of the workmen leaving that part of the country. Most of them have gone to the mines in Westphalia.

Seven Poles were recently arrested at Montpellier on the charge of counterfeiting, and it is reported that they form part of a gang that has ramifications throughout Europe and America.

The Paris *Siècle* regrets that the sensational journals of that city have adopted the practice of devoting their first columns to immoral incidents, such as murders, &c., and hopes that practice will be discontinued, as it tends to demoralize the public mind.

A HOTBED OF CRIME.

"BROADWAY FOUR-CORNERS."

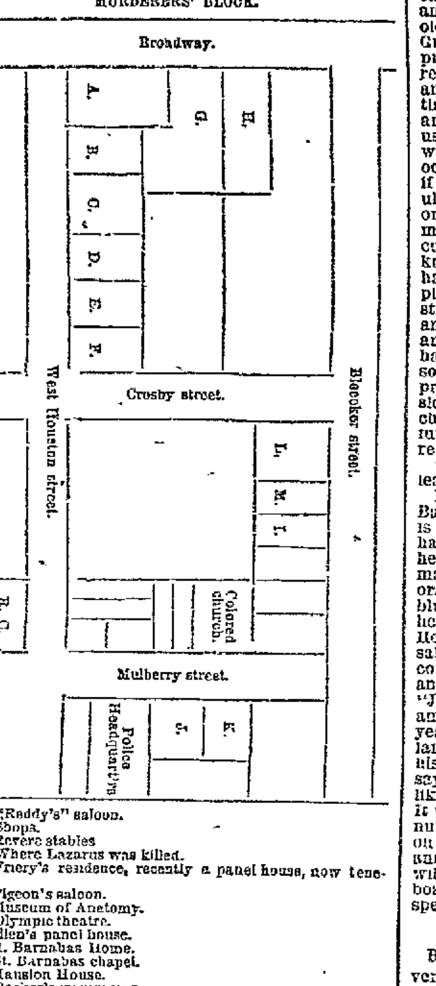
The "Plug Uglies" Paradise in the Heart of the City.

Seven Chapters on an Ex-Showman as Temperance Orator, Real Estate Operator and Landlord.

"Reminiscences" Not "Written by Himself."

Chapter First.

MURDERERS' BLOCK.



A—"Reddy's" saloon.
B—Shops.
C—Revere stables
D—Where Lazarus was killed.
E—Friery's residence, recently a panel house, now tenement.
F—Pigeon's saloon.
G—Museum of Anatomy.
H—Olympic theatre.
I—Allen's panel house.
J—St. Barnabas Home.
K—St. Barnabas chapel.
L—Mansion House.
M—Decker's warerooms.

Chapter Second.

Only the old trouble.—*Old Play.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Another article in your paper regarding the murders and outrages being perpetrated in New York should call the attention of citizens to some plan to remedy, or, at any rate, to try to remedy this growing evil. As numbers of murders have been committed in East and West Houston street, the question arises, where do these murderers, &c., live, and who owns the property? The whole upper side of East Houston street, between Broadway and Crosby street, where Friery lived, where [illegible] mistress, and [illegible] panel houses are at the present time, is owned by Mr. P. T. Barnum. He has it in his power to cleanse that block at any rate, or the public will naturally suppose that money, no matter how obtained, is all powerful with him, and that murder, &c., may run riot and the city be disgraced—no matter, so long as he gets his rent and personally is not annoyed. KNICKERBOCKER.

When a man has drained the measure of his ambition by a life which he publishes to the world as a ceaseless round of exploded "humbugs;" when by maxim, by quotation, by voluminous chapters and wordy sermons he sets up his career as a beacon light, as a grand example for the American youth; when he itinerates over the Union, speaking in the cause of temperance; when in his retirement he makes an investment in human misery; when he gives lease to crime, encouragement to murder, and derives revenue from iniquity, such a wonderful sulmagundi deserves a few chapters in narrative, written by other than his own pen. Then to the duty, with the above letter for the text; and it is a prolific text. It opens with a recitation of the first great crime which Biblical history records; it locates the hell of this metropolis, mentions its minor spirits and points out by name its presiding genius. It then makes a few allusions to the itching propensity of the modern son of Iscariotes.

Chapter Third.

The scene to which the reader is invited is one happily in the heart of the city. It is the Bloody Block. By this the bloody block upon which were severed so many heads and which now remains as a relic in the Tower of London is not indicated. Though the latter culminated some of the cruellest events in English history, its successor on this island has a darker record. It is where virtue is and has been mangled—where peace has been destroyed, and where law and order have been defied. It is rank, revolting rottenness. Notice its boundaries—Houston street on the north side, Broadway, Bleecker and Crosby streets. Thus it is the isolated block, the Block Island of crime in this city. There is a tradition that Captain Kidd and numerous other bandits, outlaws and pirates used to rendezvous at Block Island, at the eastern end of Long Island; but it is no tradition regarding the locality described. It is a lamentable fact that for years the bloody block has stood alone as a comparative island, receiving the foul deposits washed up the streams of blacklegs and criminals that infest the community. About its shores purity has been blockaded and even decency has been swept away by the violent tornadoes of crime.

Romance writers have been fond of finding for their wearied and worn heroes some quiet island in the sea, where such worthy people might enjoy the repose of their after lives. But one romance writer rises above the rest. He is original. He has made himself the hero of his own fiction; has given his early struggles, industry, "Woolly horses", and all that; but, strange to say, nowhere does he indicate his purpose to buy the necessary island. Yet he did buy it, and with only this difference from ordinary heroes—he has neglected to become its inhabitant. But of course P. T. Barnum is not like other men; he has a striking personality of his own. He conceived the idea of having a distinct territory of his subjects, of presiding over a dominion himself. Of course he desired a congenial population on his domain, and being an advocate of temperance it became perfectly natural to give leaseholds to gin mills; as he had formerly kept a show for credulous countrymen, it was also within his purview to provide them with attractions of panel houses; as he had formerly kept twenty-five cent stores, refreshment saloons and a lecture room, whence he derived a princely income, he could hardly do otherwise than establish fitting successors in Houston street; and as he had represented bogus tragedy so long, in his dignified retirement he spurned the spurious, and instead of presenting the pasteboard body of an Egyptian mummy or the chalked and gashed mask of a Bowery tragedian, the real victims were found in the cold corpses of Lazarus and Mark McGuire. This has been Barnum's transformation. It may take the public by surprise; yet with any one the essential feature of whose life has been deception there is scarcely any incongruity in stepping from one department of the same branch to another. If a man can with equal facility bring out a Joyce Heth and get the people's money, or write a sketch of his own impositions for public sale and profit, or seize upon a popularism and identify his Yankee avarice with its dollars, or collect rents from low, rotten and reeking dens, of the existence of which it is impossible for him to be ignorant, the distinction is small which, in any case, would change the degree of his salvation. Barnum's museum, therefore, became the Bloody Block; and he has had the serene satisfaction of reposing in his elegant mansion on Fifth avenue and knowing that his old customers could pass the night among the mysteries of a panel house, could suffer a broken head, a mutilated countenance and all the other little entertainments which existed by his sufferance, if not support. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction should have put up a signboard similar to the one which formerly plastered the corner of Broadway and Ann street, and let the Bloody Block have been labelled "Barnum's Museum." The temperance (?) lecturer and ex-showman hardly practised the same amount of ostentatious advertising as was his former wont, whether from the character of his exhibitions or from the fact that they were sufficiently remunerative; but however this may be it is a subject of which the HERALD is now able to give him a first class notice, gratis.

Chapter Fourth.

The last chapter was closed with a few reflections upon Barnum's wonderful genius for making money and regarding his protean ability to impersonate the most difficult characters in the financial drama of a showman's life. The story reaches so advanced a point in the worldly progress of our hero that it is meet to indulge in a few gems of history—for what adds greater dignity to a man's fame than to make him historical? Barnum, after having been licked and caressed by the flames which paid so affectionate attention to his several mundane microcosms, as if each and severally his museums were but theatrical exhibitions in miniature of what the world is coming to when it finally expires in fire and brimstone, took it into its inventive tissues to get into a row about insurance—in fine, about money, the sugar, the cream, and all the sweetness of his life. In all his real estate transactions our hero has exhibited this same penchant. Now, when Barnum lost the residence of his giantess, his donkeys and his stuffed animals, he again agitated his brain about finding a spot from which he could elevate another temple of his liking. His eye lighted on the Bloody Block. He thought it first class ground. It was so central. It was so beautifully and appropriately located that he could draw his old patrons from Mercer, Crosby, Houston and Greene streets. But he had a squabble about this property with one Oatman, his agent, some kind of relative or other—no matter how, where or when—and Barnum stood begging at the courts. It appears that Oatman had given a lease of the corner of Crosby and Houston streets to Mr. Christopher Pidgeon, to be used as a liquor store (Barnum's temperance!) It was provided in this covenant that Pidgeon should occupy the premises at a low rental for seven years, if the property were not sold; but if sold it was stipulated that Pidgeon should vacate and retire. The only obstacle in Barnum's way then to building his museum was Pidgeon, and particularly Pidgeon's cunning little lease. Barnum saw this and knew that Pidgeon had him where the hair was short. Barnum therefore undertook to play some sharp points, to practice a bit of Yankee strategy. Now Barnum's Pidgeon roosted high, and the ex-showman couldn't bring him down—not an inch. Barnum was mad, of course, because he had doubtless laughed at the prospect of soon being able to sell the public anew—had probably frequently woke up out of a sound sleep and convulsed himself with greedy chuckles. But Barnum must have looked really funny when he came down to Pidgeon one fine day, remarking:—

"Well, Pidgeon, I have sold the property and the lease is null and void."

Pidgeon, however, wasn't everybody's fool; though Barnum's smartness didn't prove infectious—as it is good for the well-being of society its contagion hasn't reached Sing Sing. Yet Pidgeon had heard of Barnum often—Barnum the showman, real estate operator and temperance (?) orator. Pidgeon therefore stood by the ancient blunderbuss of his wits; and it wasn't long before he grabbed the nigger right out of the fence. He suspected Barnum had planned a bogus sale. Barnum was again a vagrant at the courts. He got down on his suffering knees and cried in the bitter anguish of his soul, "Justice, justice!" This too must have been amusing. Barnum obtained justice, and after the years that have elapsed Pidgeon still sells his stimulants at his old hive. By order of the court he pays his money to receivers—never to Barnum. Barnum says, somewhere in his printed confessions, that he likes a joke. It is wondered how he liked this joke. It was a good one—first class. It shows that Barnum must avoid Pidgeons, especially when they get on the wing or ear; for then Barnum handles an animal he never had in his happy family, and never will. It would be better than the best farce on the boards to-day to know what Barnum thinks of that species of game.

Chapter Fifth.

Barnum's little intimacy with his feathery adversary leads us now to a more serious matter. Up to that time he had always been a customer of the law—have we not shown indirectly of the bar? But his opponents were principally individuals. It now comes to Barnum as against society. Houston street, between Crosby street and Broadway, on the north side, west of Pidgeon's place, has been one of the vilest sinks of human depravity since the original sin, and this is Barnum's domain. For the past several years crime has been located in any longitude and latitude of its sphere, and has been ploughing away under easy canvas. Barnum held the course; he could command "drop anchor!" he could blow up adverse winds, turn destructive currents, or sink the floating fleet; but the car[illegible] the tariff and what cares Barnum? Money! ah, money! covers a multitude of sins. So the pirates swept those seas; they had their ports; who will forget their names. One rejoiced in this appellation given to the breeze of Houston street in large glunt,

10-40 LOAN.

This was the haven of the notorious Rocky Moore—superlatively bad. His crib received pickpockets, burglars, thieves, highwaymen, garroters, where they met after a little cruise. Bounty jumping in its worst phases was carried on there; and here is national bounty the merchandise of the vile vagabonds. There was another precious port upon this sin-washed shore; it was the gin shop of the murdered Harry Lazarus, thus blazoned forth to the passer by:—

X—10—U—8.

Lazarus was the victim of Friery's knife. It will be remembered by the reader how this horror fell upon the community; how Friery, in a moment of brutal frenzy, killed a harmless and kindly man, who, though engaged as a prize fighter among the sports of the day was above his calling in intellect and far beyond his companions in everything peaceable and friendly. The cause of this tragedy was the jealousy which came from rival saloons, Lazarus occupying No. 12 and Friery No. 14. Friery wound up his career on the gallows, and thus two of the tenants of Barnum's property died violent deaths.

Over the Museum of Anatomy, one of the worst resorts in the city formerly existed, but has now been cleaned out. Pedestrians along Broadway can also remember the almost nightly disturbances that broke the public peace on the Broadway front of this block, and how crowds would collect at the frantic shrieks and cries of bawds and other common characters. The effect of this nest of criminal outlaws in this locality was to disseminate the seeds of plug-uglyism. The regular crowds that visited Rocky Moore's and Lazarus' places began to swell, and new dens were opened on the other blocks on the south side of Houston street, west of Broadway. Logan No. 2 was recently killed on the steps of the House of Commons, a well known man committed suicide near by and Reddy the Blacksmith was driven to death's door, but grasped the reins in his own hands and managed to preserve his valuable life. Then there is the notorious saloon which it would be unpardonable tautology to name. Whatever its proprietors may be it is the resort of the most dangerous men of the metropolis. But other places are equally bad. Indeed the whole territory is covered with low dens, faro banks and houses of prostitution.

Chapter Sixth.

And now to the present condition of this block, and especially to a consideration of the saintly character of its fresh inhabitant, Reddy the Blacksmith. He has been on the corner of Broadway and Houston street (northeast) for two months. It is asserted by the powers who have always been the heavy and light weights of these "Broadway Four Corners" that Reddy domiciled himself there to control the politics of the neighborhood, just as he presided over the political destinies of the Fourth and Sixth wards. He was a going to be the autocrat, the dispenser of place and prerogative. The old salts determined that they wouldn't give up the ship, and when Reddy ventured to sail into Florence's saloon one evening he found glass shells whizzing about his ears and the flights of strange missiles tearing the atmosphere. They made Reddy's face look like a joint of mutton fresh from the butcher's block—as in fact he did come from the Bloody Block. Reddy then went out to Bellevue for a few days of horizontal ease. When he resumed an upright position he returned to Houston street, to his bottles and barrels. The reporter dropped in on Reddy a couple of days since *incog.* Reddy drew a glass of ale which the reporter attempted to consume while making a survey of Reddy and Reddy's surroundings. All the drinks stood on the board as in an ordinary gin shop. Reddy had his hand tied up with bandages, yet officiated as his own clerk. He made change. Reddy seemed particularly crest-fallen, though he bore the sub-heads of determination on his unreadable visage. A few characters, of whom one could hardly write kindly and truthfully at the same time, were making chin-music in the rear about an innocent stove. Whether Reddy is hatching dark schemes or not can better be understood by that man who will answer "Why did he move to Houston street?" What the men whom he came to supplant say is this—They will not fight with Reddy, nor associate with him, but they will kill him. This is the opinion of a keen observer in the vicinity. Nos. 12, 14 and 16 have been panel houses until recently, but have been cleared out by the energy of Captain Walsh, who has stationed policemen there to warn off people about to enter. The game operated in this way. The girls met their victims on the street; the girls carried them to this retreat; pocketbooks then disappeared; by a clever ruse the girls escaped and the husband, son or family man seeing disgrace and mortification would not pursue the thief or the money. The reporter visited these premises with a ward detective, but failed of course to observe anything indicating the presence of panel implements.

It only remains to be said that the whole of Houston street, from Greene street to the Bowery, is in a condition really alarming. The chop houses and places of resort which are patronized by peaceable citizens are injured in their business, and night pedestrians can hardly walk the street with safety; and thus we leave the subject, leaving the reader a very good sized cud of reflection which he can chew at leisure.

Chapter Seventh.

BROADWAY, Feb. 12, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please do us the favor to order your reporters to quit on the Fourteenth ward panel houses, or we will put them past interfering with our living. Why don't they say something about the houses in the Tenth and Twenty-ninth? We know your scribbling curs who lay around Headquarters of Police. Saw two of them examining houses yesterday, and you will save them by calling off your dogs at once.
FOURTEENTH WARD.

THE CLAMOR FOR VENGEANCE.

The Brooklyn Murder—Excitement Attendant Upon the Voorhees Assassination—The Military Still on the Alert to Guard the Prisoner from the Friends of Judge Lynch.

The people of Brooklyn still patiently await the course of justice, but the fearful rapidity with which crime has increased in their midst and the singular good fortune which has attended the trials of the evildoers before the courts of that city of late, has wrought to a high degree upon the feelings of the community at large. As each successive offence and violation of the law is brought to light in such rapid succession as to appall the steady and law-abiding citizen, who shudders at the recountal of the deeds of the "ruffians of the period," he begins to ask within himself at first and then to give utterance to the thought—"Where is all this to end? Is the law powerless—is there no redress for the taking of human life or the plundering of property?" The answer is the echo alone. But, underlying all this doubt as to the means for the suppression of the violence complained of, there exists a strong feeling of just indignation which might, by a slight current of impetuosity—liable to occur under the sting of repeated outrages upon the peace and well being of society—be swept on into a whirlpool which would engulf the aggressors and set an example, whether salutary in effect or otherwise. Following

CLOSE UPON THE HEELS

of the admission to bail of Edwin Perry, who was tried for the murder of Thomas Hayes, the night watchman at Harbeck's stores, which event gave rise to a remarkable communication addressed to "River Thieves, Cutthroats and Murderers," which appeared in the HERALD on Sunday, from the District Attorney of Kings county, Mr. S. D. Morris, comes the reckless act of William Chambers, who most wantonly and without the slightest provocation shoots down a prominent and respected citizen—Dominicus S. Voorhees. This last tragedy has created the utmost feeling on all sides, because of the acknowledged insecurity and lawlessness exhibited in the case.

The authorities have been cognizant of the excitement created by the shooting of Mr. Voorhees and of the possibility of an attempt being made to

ENFORCE THE APPLICATION OF LYNCH LAW

to the case of the unhappy prisoner Chambers. Hence the utmost precaution was taken by the police and the Sheriff to avoid any interference, which might arise during the excitement, with the ends of justice, both by keeping the police in reserve, and, as announced yesterday, by calling out 160 men of the Thirteenth regiment National Guard on Monday night, most of whom were stationed under arms in the Arsenal, Portland avenue, ready to act at a moment's warning should an attack be made upon the jail. No effort was made in that direction, however.

THE MUTTERINGS OF VENGEANCE

existing without the walls of the jail appeared to have reached the unfortunate man, who has exhibited a most nervous and frightened demeanor since his arrest and incarceration. On Monday night, while the preparations were going on to guard against a rescue of the prisoner, he swooned with excessive fright, and his keepers were compelled to summon medical assistance to effect his recuperation, so deplorable was his physical and mental condition.

CHAMBERS' VICTIM.

As before stated, Mr. Voorhees was one of the most extensive builders in Brooklyn, and those with whom he had dealings held him in the highest esteem and accorded him their utmost confidence. At the time of his death he had several blocks of houses in course of erection in South Brooklyn and a large number of men employed. The work for the present has been suspended, and the mechanics and laborers thrown out of employment. These men, anxious to learn what course was to be pursued, gathered in groups yesterday in the vicinity of his house, and naturally in their discussions expressed their indignation at the heartless wretch who took the life of their employer.

THE FUNERAL.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Shepard, the jail physician, accompanied by the coroner, Dr. Jones, and several other medical gentlemen, repaired to the house of the deceased, and there made a post mortem examination on the body.

The funeral of the deceased will take place on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, from his late residence, No. 201 President street. The Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Voorhees was a prominent member, will take part in the obsequies. The inquest will be held before Coroner Jones at the County Court House this evening.

THE MILITARY WERE RELIEVED

from their duty at the Armory between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, much to the congratulation of the soldiers themselves, who spent a night of activity in line of guard and continual vigilance. Agreeably to the request of Sheriff Walter a company of the Thirteenth regiment repaired to the Armory last evening, where they remained in reserve during the night. Sheriff Walter informed the HERALD reporter that he had good reason for entertaining

MORE SERIOUS FEARS OF AN ATTEMPT

on the part of a mob to obtain the custody of Chambers by assault upon the jail yesterday than he had upon the preceding day, but he declined to give the information upon which he based his belief of an intended attack. He was positive, however, he stated, that while he was Sheriff he would defend the jail from the attack of any mob, and that Chambers would not be taken out by any such demonstration or attack.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Biped Brutes Appealing to the Legislature to Repeal the Law Which Forbids Cruelty to Dumb Beasts—President Bergh's Proclamation to the Public.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1870.

The bill just introduced to the Assembly by Mr. Burns, of this city, and amended in the Judiciary Committee, if it should pass, effectively extinguishes this society and sanctions a return to the practice of all those cruelties on brute creatures which existed previous to its formation.

It forbids the interference with any person in charge of an animal, no matter what its condition or inability to work or move may be; and it enjoins the most complete immunity from arrest of every person found torturing or tormenting any creature, or prosecution therefor; provided any one can be found within the boundaries of this State who is willing to avow himself the owner of said animal.

In other words, if you chance to see an overburdened animal, be it a horse attached to a car, omnibus, truck or other vehicle, having its leg fractured or otherwise disabled, it forbids you to interfere with a plea of mercy in its behalf, and constitutes the angry or inhuman driver the sole arbiter of its life and sufferings.

Christian men and women of this great city and State! You whose lives are guided by a sense of justice and humanity; you who daily share the blessings which these mute servants of our race procure you, and look to you only for protection from heedless cruelties in return, are you willing that your Legislature shall deprive them of the slender protection which the present inadequate laws afford them? Are you willing that the barbarous scenes which once met your view of animals bound and piled on top one another and jolted over the stones like blocks of wood; the merciless pounding of the generous horse with hickory cartrungs; the restoration of the dogpit and the bear fight, along with the numerous other savageries which disfigured our civilization before the existence of the association, which has so long and so successfully combated them, shall all be revived?

If so, remain quiet and let this most iniquitous bill pass, and on the following day you will behold the doors of this institution closed, its merciful emblems taken down, and those friends of humanity to the defenceless brute scattered, never, perhaps, to be reunited for a similar purpose. If, I say, it is your pleasure to consign that noble creature, which spares you the fatigues of locomotion and serves you so faithfully in so many ways, to the irresponsible fury of merciless men, then suffer this emanation of an alien's brain, aided by a committee's chairman, to become a law.

Some of the worthiest of living men called this society into being; the contributions and the sympathy of the rich and poor, male and female, sustain it; its officers are capable and unselfish, and its beneficent example is gradually extending over our entire land. Shall these benefits be suppressed in order to indulge the personal vindictiveness of the mover of the bill himself, who admitted to the undersigned that because he once had been made to pay ten or twenty dollars for a violation of the statute he had resolved to repeal it. Is this statesmanship? Is this Christianity?
HENRY BERGH, President.

A VOLCANO UNDER WATER.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 4th inst. says:—The ship Shirley, from Manila, arrived last evening, and reports seeing a volcano ten miles northeast of Smith's Island, which is in latitude 31 32 north, longitude 130 52 east, corrected by bearings of Orange Islands. The smoke was seen rising 100 feet from the water. No island was to be seen, and the smoke appeared to come from the surface of the water.

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